

THE CURRENT DIGEST OF THE SOVIET PRESS

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Published Each Week by

The Joint Committee on Slavic Studies

*Appointed by the American Council of Learned
Societies and the Social Science Research Council*

***Discussion of the Character and Effect
Of People's Democracy in the Orient***

Summer Building Season in the Cities

The Problem of Meeting the Consumer's Demands

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Each week the Current Digest of the Soviet Press presents a selection of the contents of the Soviet press, carefully translated in full into English, or objectively condensed by competent editors, and arranged by subject matter. The translations are presented as documentary materials without elaboration or comment. They state the opinions and views of the original authors, not of the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies appointed by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council. These materials are published in order that they may be of direct assistance to persons engaged in the research and interpretation of public affairs.

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Discussion of the Character and Effect Of People's Democracy in the Orient

ON THE CHARACTER AND ATTRIBUTES OF PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACY IN COUNTRIES OF THE ORIENT.—In the Oriental Studies Institute. (Izvestia Akademii Nauk SSSR [Journal of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences], History and Philosophy Series, Vol. IX, No. 1, January-February [published in May], pp. 80-87. Complete text:) A conference on the character and attributes of the system of people's democracy in countries of the Orient was held at the Oriental Studies Institute of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences Nov. 12-23, 1951. The conference was organized by the history section of the Learned Council of the Oriental Studies Institute and the Department of Economics and Politics of Foreign Countries of the Academy of Social Sciences under the Party Central Committee.

The conference opened with a report by Corresponding Member of the Academy Ye. M. Zhukov on the theme "The Attributes of People's Democracy in the Orient."

The speaker pointed out that the path to socialism via people's democracy has turned out to be equally suitable for capitalistically developed countries and for the backward colonial and dependent countries.

The four people's democracies created by peoples of the Orient—the Chinese People's Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Korean People's Democratic Republic and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam—despite the diversity of conditions of the inception and development of the people's democratic regime in each of them and the great variations of their economic and cultural standards—can be included in one common group of Oriental countries of people's democracy.

The principal distinction between the Oriental people's democracies and the European people's democracies lies in the fact that in China, Mongolia, Korea and Viet Nam the people's democracy at the present stage is resolving the national liberation and antifeudal tasks of the bourgeois democratic revolution, does not set as a near prospect the task of building socialism and, consequently, does not perform the functions of dictatorship of the proletariat.

The chief cause of this situation is the recent colonial yoke which retarded the economic development of these Oriental countries, impeding the liquidation in them of barbarous remnants of the Middle Ages, especially intolerable for the peasantry that constitutes the overwhelming majority of the population of Asia.

Overcoming the general economic and cultural backwardness which is the inevitable consequence of the past colonial yoke requires a long time and makes it impossible to accomplish tasks of the bourgeois democratic revolution in a short span of time, as is possible in the European people's democracies, which, while oppressed in the past by imperialism, nevertheless did not experience a long colonial enslavement.

The necessity of overcoming the consequences of many years of imperialist bondage, which has always been closely linked with the feudal yoke, places its mark on the entire character of the people's democratic regime in the countries of the Orient. People's democracy in the Orient has a sharply expressed anti-imperialist and antifeudal character and is based on a wide coalition of anti-imperialist and antifeudal forces, including not only the workers, the peasants and the petty bourgeoisie of the towns, but also the national bourgeoisie (middle and small manufacturers and merchants). The basis of the people's democratic regime is the alliance of workers and peasants under the leadership of the working class. The people's democracy in countries of the Orient is a specific form of revolutionary democratic dictatorship of proletariat and peasantry, conducting an anti-imperialist and antifeudal policy in close collaboration with the national bourgeoisie and with all social groups capable of taking the path of defending

national independence from encroachments by the imperialists, the path of support of the peasantry's antifeudal struggle.

In speaking of the Eastern countries of people's democracy as a group, Zhukov said, one must not overlook the tremendous difference between one Eastern people's democracy and another. In analyzing the specific features and character of people's democracy in the Orient it is necessary to bear in mind the three very important practical principles of Leninism formulated by J. V. Stalin in 1927 in his "Remarks on Present-Day Topics."*

The speaker delivered a characterization of the existing states of people's democracy—the Mongolian People's Republic, the Korean People's Democratic Republic, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Chinese People's Republic—and stressed the necessity of taking into account the specific features of each country and the inadmissibility of a stereotyped standard of judgment in this question.

The speaker devoted special attention to the situation in the Chinese People's Republic, in particular to the success in creating a united people's democratic front, the agrarian reform and the agrarian policy of the Communist Party.

The experience of the Chinese revolution is of immense significance. Traces of its fruitful influence can easily be found in the documents of the Communist Party of India and the Workers' Party of Viet Nam. But remembering the first tactical principle of Leninism—the principle of obligatory consideration of the particularly and specifically national elements in each individual country—it would be risky to regard the Chinese revolution as some kind of "stereotype" for people's democratic revolutions in other countries of Asia.

In particular, it is difficult to presuppose that other countries of the Orient following the path of a people's democracy could necessarily calculate on acquiring the vitally important advantage of the Chinese revolution—a revolutionary army such as there is in China.

All this of course by no means signifies that there will not be thousands of problems during the resolving of which the advanced peoples of India, Indonesia or any other country of the Orient will require consideration of the concrete experience of the Chinese revolution or of the experience of the October revolution in Russia.

The awakening of the masses, their active struggle under the leadership of the working class, under the banner of Leninism, for democracy, peace and socialism, is common to all the popular democracies, both of the Occident and of the Orient.

The predatory aggression of American imperialism against Korea and the provocation of the British imperialists in the Near East have aroused with new force the anti-imperialist sentiments of hundreds of millions of people in Asia.

This creates conditions for the formation of an extremely broad anti-imperialist front including, as the program of the Communist Party of India points out, millions of working people, the working class, the peasantry, the working intelligentsia and the middle classes, as well as the national bourgeoisie interested in the freedom of the country and in establishing a well-to-do life.

The experience of the national liberation movement shows that the creation of a united anti-imperialist front is of cardinal importance for a successful struggle for independence in colonial countries. The more vigorously the peasantry, which constitutes the overwhelming majority of the population in the colonial countries, is drawn into the anti-imperialist struggle, the more powerful this front becomes. The resolving of the agrarian question and the struggle against feudalism and feudal

* J. V. Stalin, "Works" [in Russian], Vol. IX, p. 331.

survivals are the most important content of the national liberation movement in the colonial and semicolonial countries.

Citing a number of utterances by V. I. Lenin on the tasks of the revolutionary movement in backward countries, the speaker pointed out that the struggle against medieval survivals has been and still is the chief task of the proletariat and the Communist Parties in the countries enslaved by imperialism.

Referring to the question of the possibility of a bloc and even of an alliance with the national bourgeoisie in the colonial and dependent countries, the speaker especially examined the concept of the national bourgeoisie—excluding the comprador bourgeoisie as closely connected with imperialism and dividing the national bourgeoisie into big and middle bourgeoisie, of which the first is closely linked with the landlords, is inclined toward making a deal with the imperialists and is the most short-lived and unreliable participant in the united front.

The unprecedented growth of the anti-imperialist front in the countries of Asia poses with special force the question of raising the leading role of the working class—of hegemony in the national-colonial revolution, of strengthening its alliance with the peasantry. The alliance of the working class with the peasantry is the basis of the anti-imperialist front in the countries of the Orient.

The successes of the people's democratic countries of Asia and the general upsurge of the national liberation movement in the Orient indicate intensification of the role of the proletariat. The Communists and Workers' (or Labor) Parties in a number of countries of the Orient have already become the recognized leaders of millions of working people. But the demands on the proletarian leadership are growing incessantly, both in the countries of people's democracy and in the colonies and semicolonies of the Orient.

The masses of the peoples of the Orient, who have already embarked on the path of people's democracy and are still waging the struggle for a people's democracy, for national liberation and for peace, harbor the greatest trust and love for the Soviet Union and Comrade Stalin.

Sixteen persons spoke in the discussion of Ye. M. Zhukov's report: I. S. Braginsky, Corresponding Member of the Tadzhik Republic Academy of Sciences; Doctor of Sciences A. M. Dyakov; Doctor of Sciences G. N. Voitinsky; Masters of Sciences I. Ya. Zlatkin, V. N. Nikiforov, A. N. Uzyanov, A. I. Stadnichenko, P. P. Staritsina, L. A. Sikiryanskaya, G. B. Erenburg, V. V. Balabushevich, G. V. Astafyev and A. N. Kheifets; Col. A. A. Martynov; Yu. P. Nasenko, graduate student of the Academy of Social Sciences of the Party Central Committee, and G. I. Levinson, research associate of the Oriental Studies Institute of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences. The comrades who spoke raised a number of important problems bearing not only on definition of the character and specific features of people's democracy in the Orient but also on the history of its inception and development and on the prospects of the growing of the people's democratic revolution into a socialist revolution.

The principal problems discussed were:

1. The common character of the people's democratic system in the Occident and the Orient and its specific features in the countries of the Orient.
2. The specific features of the people's democratic system in countries where there is no proletariat or where there was no proletariat at the time of the establishment of the people's regime.
3. The period of inception of the people's democratic form of government.
4. The significance of the experience of the Chinese revolution and the means of employing it in the revolutionary movement of other countries of the Orient.
5. The question of the noncapitalist path of development as applied to China and India.
6. The question of the growing of the people's democratic revolution into a socialist revolution.

1. Features Common to People's Democracy in the Occident and the Orient and its Specific Features in the Orient.—The majority of those who spoke, agreeing with the principal tenets of the report defining the specific features of the people's democracy in the Orient, considered it necessary to stress the principal features common to all countries of people's democ-

racy both in the Orient and in the Occident, namely, the fact that the people's democratic system both in the Occident and in the Orient, first, arose in specific historical conditions characterized by the strengthening of the Soviet land, by the building of socialism in the U.S.S.R. and the victory of the Soviet people over fascist Germany and imperialist Japan, i.e., in the conditions of the further strengthening of the Soviet Union, of the weakening of the world camp of imperialism (Martynov, Kheifets, Sikiryanskaya); second, is a transitional system and poses the task of development toward socialism (Dyakov, Nikiforov, Martynov); third, carries out at the first stage anti-imperialist and antifeudal tasks and relies for support on a wide anti-imperialist and antifeudal front (Nikiforov).

A. N. Kheifets, pointing to the specific feature of the people's democratic regime by virtue of which it is capable of performing the functions of dictatorship of the proletariat, considered that it is necessary to proceed from this irrespective of whether it is in the Occident or the Orient. And although in countries of the Orient people's democracy is now performing the functions of revolutionary democratic dictatorship of the proletariat and peasantry, with which it began in Europe, too, its specific feature lies in the fact that it can in the future successfully perform the functions of dictatorship of the proletariat.

L. A. Sikiryanskaya dwelt on the question of stages of development of the countries of people's democracy, pointing out that a stage of the agrarian antifeudal and anti-imperialist revolution, in which the all-national and all-democratic tasks are resolved, and a socialist stage are obligatory in the development of the countries of people's democracy.

The question of stages of development of people's democracy was elucidated also in the speech of A. A. Martynov, who noted a specific feature of the people's democracies in the countries of the Orient which lies in the fact that whereas solving the problems of the anti-imperialist and antifeudal revolution in the capitalist countries of Europe required a comparatively short period of time, in the people's democracies of the Orient it will require considerably more time, since here the scope of the tasks which have to be resolved is considerably greater.

Referring to the specific features of people's democracy in the countries of the Orient, the majority of the speakers noted that these specific features lie in resolving the anti-imperialist and antifeudal tasks, the tasks of the bourgeois democratic revolution, and that a specific type of revolutionary democratic dictatorship of the proletariat and the peasantry represents the content of the people's democratic system in the countries of the Orient.

Using the example of China, Comrade Sikiryanskaya showed the difference between this dictatorship in the countries of the Orient in present-day conditions and what had been envisioned during the Russian bourgeois democratic revolution of 1905-1907. Citing the definition of the revolutionary democratic dictatorship of the proletariat and peasantry given by J. V. Stalin in the article "On the Question of the Workers' and Peasants' Government," Comrade Sikiryanskaya enumerated in detail the specific features of the revolutionary democratic dictatorship of the proletariat and peasantry in China, viewing them as characteristic also of other colonial and semicolonial countries in which the people's democratic revolution will be victorious. The dictatorship of the proletariat and peasantry in the Orient is of an anti-imperialist character; its leader is the Communist Party; its state form is a people's democracy; the proletariat shares power with the peasantry, enlisting part of the national bourgeoisie also to participate in exercising authority. The fact that the party of the proletariat is the leading force of the people's democracy in China creates in embryo the elements of the future dictatorship of the proletariat, i.e., of the state guidance of the peasantry on the part of the proletariat. This is a quite essential specific feature of the revolutionary democratic dictatorship of the proletariat and peasantry in China. A specific feature of people's democracy in China is also the fact that the germs of noncapitalist, i.e., socialist development on a nationwide scale already exist there now.

This question was also broached by Comrade Kheifets, who pointed to the necessity of noting that China has already left the system of world capitalism, not only politically but also economically, and that the proletariat is exercising leadership

and constitutes the preponderant force in comparison with the bourgeois elements, which are weak politically and obliged to acknowledge the leadership of the Communist Party, recording this in their programmatic documents (for example, the Democratic League).

G. V. Astafyev drew attention to the special character of the bloc with the national bourgeoisie in the conditions of present-day China. He pointed out that in present-day conditions the bloc with the national bourgeoisie in China has a number of specific characteristics:

1. Subordination of the bourgeoisie to the political leadership of the proletariat and its party.
2. State regulation and direction of the economic activity of the bourgeoisie in the interests of the people and the people's democratic economy.
3. The wide struggle of the Communist Party for liberation of the masses from the influence of the bourgeoisie.

These specific features constitute a particular form of expression of the leading role of the working class in the united front and of the transitional character of the people's democratic system in China.

2. Specific Features of People's Democratic System in Countries Where There Is No Proletariat or Where There Was No Proletariat at the Time of Establishment of the People's Regime (in Particular in Mongolia).—Basing himself on the differences in the standard of social-economic development of the Oriental countries of people's democracy, Master of Historical Sciences I. Ya. Zlatkin cast doubt on the speaker's assertion of the possibility of giving a general definition of the character and specific features of people's democracy in diverse countries of the Orient.

In Zlatkin's opinion, the speaker, in formulating quite identical conclusions about the character of people's democratic regimes in all countries of the Orient, commits a mistake, in particular in the conclusion that all the people's democratic countries in the Orient represent a specific form of democratic dictatorship of the proletariat and the peasantry. Zlatkin said that in such countries as China and perhaps Korea, Viet Nam and others, the people's democracy really represents a democratic dictatorship of the working class and peasantry. But as regards Mongolia and other countries where there is no proletariat, there the people's democracy is or will be a dictatorship of the working classes, a dictatorship of the peasantry of these countries, and this must not be considered fantastic in our time, when the Soviet Union exists.

A. M. Dyakov also spoke of the possibility of existence of divergent types of people's democracies in the Orient for countries where there is a working class and where there is not one. In his opinion, the differing levels of economic development of the colonies makes its own kind of mark on the people's democratic revolution and on the regime formed as a result of its victory. In countries where there is no proletariat the creation of people's Soviets is possible. The development of these countries toward socialism is possible with the assistance of countries in which the proletariat has been victorious.

Comrades Nasenko and Stadnichenko agreed with Comrade Zlatkin's point of view on this question, but it met with objections from G. V. Astafyev, who pointed out that in the struggle against feudalism and feudal survivals the petty bourgeoisie, and the peasantry as its basic part, cannot act as an independent political force. In the struggle for people's democracy the peasantry can act only under the leadership of the proletariat, no matter how numerically insignificant the latter may be. The regime of a people's democracy, directed by the party with the proletarian ideology, even when the overwhelming part of the population is peasant, constitutes a democratic dictatorship of proletariat and peasantry, i.e., of the peasantry acting under the leadership of the proletariat.

Two points of view also manifested themselves on the question of the present stage of people's democracy in the Mongolian People's Republic.

Comrade Zlatkin, taking issue with the speaker, asserted that the Mongolian People's Republic has already passed through the stage of the creation of the social-economic and cultural prerequisites for transition to the building of socialism. This stage was completed together with the exhausting of the anti-feudal program of the people's revolution. Since about 1940

Mongolia has been developing along the noncapitalist path to socialism. This is proven both by Article 1 and Article 4 of the Constitution of the M.P.R. and by the present state of its economy, in which the socialist sector in a number of branches occupies the preponderant position. (He cited statistics). Mongolia is approaching head on the problem of socialist reorganization of agriculture.

Zlatkin's point of view was shared by L. A. Sikiryanskaya, who stated that Mongolia, despite the originality of its path, stands at the second stage of people's democracy, before the building of socialism, and by A. N. Kheifets, who pointed out that the M.P.R. is now conducting comprehensive socialist construction and therefore in regard to the tasks and character of its people's democratic system it cannot be considered on a par with China, Korea and Viet Nam. The character of the people's democracy in the Mongolian People's Republic, according to Comrade Kheifets, on the whole is the same as in the countries of Central and Southeastern Europe.

Another point of view is held by P. P. Staritsina, who pointed out that in the Mongolian People's Republic small-scale peasant production, based on the most backward nomad cattle grazing, is still dominant even now, that the task of the struggle against survivals of feudalism in the economy and in the minds of people is still being resolved there. Citing a great deal of factual data and documents of the government of the M.P.R. to confirm this, Comrade Staritsina expressed doubt in Comrade Zlatkin's thesis that the task of the antifeudal bourgeois democratic revolution was resolved in the Mongolian People's Republic by 1940 and that Mongolia has already embarked on the path of socialist development, and pointed out a number of survivals of feudalism still existing in the economy, mode of life and ideology, and also some cases of inception of capitalist elements in animal husbandry.

3. Period of Inception of People's Democratic Regime.—Substantial differences of opinion also came to light on the question of inception of the people's democratic regime in the Orient.

Whereas Comrades Martynov, Kheifets and Sikiryanskaya pointed out in their speeches that the form of people's democracy arose chiefly after the second world war and that the Mongolian People's Republic, which had appeared earlier, cannot be lumped entirely with the other countries of people's democracy in the Orient, Comrades Zlatkin, Nikiforov and Erenburg related the struggle for a people's democracy and even the appearance of the people's democratic system to an earlier period.

On the question of the time of inception of people's democracy in China, V. N. Nikiforov defended the point of view that as far back as 1917-1919 the Chinese revolution had embarked on the path of struggle for a people's democracy, although the organs of government of the people's democracy in the present-day sense of the word arose only during and after the second world war. In this connection Comrade Nikiforov devoted considerable time to characterizing the Chinese Soviets as a form of democratic dictatorship of the proletariat and peasantry.

This point of view is shared by G. B. Erenburg, who considers that people's democracy as a revolutionary democratic dictatorship, as a dictatorship of the people, appeared in China before the second world war. There is no difference in principle between the character, i.e., the content of the regime, in Juikin in the so-called Soviet period, and the character of the regime in the Chinese People's Republic today.

Comrade Zlatkin set the time of inception of the people's democracy at 1921. According to him, the first people's democracy in the world was the Bukhara People's Republic. Later there appeared a new category—the bourgeois democratic republic of a special type, of which Mongolia is an example. The Communist Parties of China and Spain also fought to transform their countries into such republics. (See decisions of extraordinary plenary session of Central Committee of People's Revolutionary Party in Mongolia in May, 1932, and decision of sixth plenary session of Central Committee of Communist Party of China in 1938.)

4. Significance of Experience of Chinese Revolution and Means of Employing It in Revolutionary Movement of Other Countries of the Orient.—The majority of the comrades who

spoke noted the immense significance of the experience of the Chinese revolution for other countries and its special role in the forming of the program of struggle for a people's democracy in India and the countries of Southeastern Asia.

G. N. Voitinsky pointed out that on the basis and as a result of the triumph of the people's democracy in China, the Communist Party of India was able to give the Indian people a platform and a program which show that for India there exists only one path to independence and economic progress—the path of people's democracy.

G. I. Levinson pointed out that the progressive influence of the great victory of the Chinese revolution has made itself felt and continues to make itself felt especially strongly in the countries of Southeastern Asia. The reason for this lies in the geographical proximity of these countries to China, in the age-old cultural ties with it and in the existence in these countries of a substantial Chinese population (reaching 45% of the total population in Malaya and 20% in Thailand). The Chinese population in these countries continues to maintain close political ties with China and plays an active political role in the life of those countries in which it lives. All this promotes assimilation by the countries of Southeastern Asia of the experience of the Chinese revolution, which is being intensively studied and spread by the Communist Parties of these countries.

The greatest importance of the Chinese experience, according to Comrade Levinson, lies in the combining of the anti-imperialist and antifeudal streams of the revolution, the creation of the all-national united front, the experience of winning and consolidating the hegemony of the proletariat in this front and finally, the experience of the creation of the armed forces of revolution, the national liberation army. The present stage of the revolutionary movement in the Philippines, Burma, Malaya and, before the proclamation of the republic, in Viet Nam are concrete examples of the role of the revolutionary armies.

V. N. Nikiforov held, as distinct from the speaker, that the experience of the Chinese people in the creation of a revolutionary army and in the revolutionary war is of great significance for other countries of the Orient. Having shown by the example of China that the revolutionary army and revolutionary war are the result of the domination of imperialism and feudal relationships which created, first, the necessity of development of the revolution in the form of a revolutionary war and, second, the unevenness of its development, its prolonged character and the inevitability of victory first in some and then in other regions of the country, Nikiforov pointed out that these same conditions also apply in other countries of the Orient, such as India. Therefore it must be thought that other peoples of the Orient also will wage revolutionary wars and create revolutionary armies of their own. The revolutionary events in Burma, Viet Nam, Korea, Malaya and the Philippines, which have this feature in common for the time being, are examples.

A different point of view on the question of the revolutionary army is held by the specialists on India, Comrades Balabushevich and Nasenko.

Having pointed to the tremendous significance of the Chinese experience and the wide utilization of it by the Communist Parties of various countries of the Orient, Comrade Balabushevich agreed with the speaker that it is risky to view the Chinese revolution and the paths of its development as an obligatory model for the people's democratic revolutions in other countries of Asia, and demonstrated this by the example of India, where we have seen the full error of mechanically applying the experience of the Chinese revolution to Indian circumstances without consideration of India's specific features—and, what is more, the interpretation of the Chinese experience applied was incorrect.

Comrade Nasenko also pointed out errors connected with the mechanical transference of "the Chinese experience" to India.

The speeches of Comrades Dyakov, Balabushevich, Nasenko and Levinson, based on material of the present programs of the Communist Parties of India and the countries of Southeastern Asia and also on concrete facts from their revolutionary activity, gave a wide elucidation of the struggle of the Communist Parties and peoples of these countries for a people's democracy and for the creation of a broad anti-imperialist and antifeudal united front.

Those who spoke showed that at present this struggle is being conducted on the basis of correct assimilation and utilization, in accordance with the specific conditions of their countries, of the Leninist-Stalinist teaching on the characteristics of the national-colonial revolutions in countries of the Orient, of the experience of the great October socialist revolution and the experience of the Chinese revolution. This was shown, in particular, by the example of the latest program of the Communist Party of India, which is a genuine program of struggle for a people's democracy and the creation of a broad popular front in the concrete conditions of India.

5. Question of Noncapitalist Path of Development as Applied to China and India.—In the course of the discussion there arose the question of the possibility of applying to China and India the concept of the noncapitalist path of development.

A. I. Stadnichenko considers that noncapitalist development means a direct transition from precapitalist forms of economy to socialist ones and raised the question whether it is correct to speak of noncapitalist development of countries of people's democracy in the Orient as applied to China and India, since capitalism has existed and still exists in these countries.

This formulation of the question evoked objections from Comrades Braginsky and Kheifets.

Elucidating the Marxist conception of the noncapitalist path of development and expounding the principal tenets of Lenin and Stalin on this question, I. S. Braginsky pointed out that Comrade Stadnichenko had mixed up two questions by contrasting the question of the noncapitalist path of development, the path of avoiding the capitalist stage of development, with the question of permitting a capitalist sector in one form or another, for the most part in the form of state capitalism.

The system which exists in the people's democracies in the Orient admits of capitalism, but this has nothing in common with the capitalist path of development. The path on which the people's democracies have embarked is the noncapitalist path of development; it is the path of development to socialism by a special route, the route of permitting capitalism as a sector.

Comrade Kheifets also objected to Comrade Stadnichenko's assertion that the concept of the noncapitalist path of development cannot be applied to all countries of the Orient. According to him, the noncapitalist path of development does not mean that a country which has embarked on this path does not know capitalism at all. It only means that the capitalist form is not the predominant one in the country in question. This is precisely how things stand in China; this same path is possible for India, although it would be ridiculous to deny the development of capitalism in both of these countries. The presence of a capitalist sector does not mean that a country cannot embark on the path of noncapitalist development.

6. Question of the Growing of the People's Democratic Revolution Into a Socialist Revolution.—G. B. Erenburg, who spoke on this question, pointed out that theoretically the questions of the growing of the people's democratic revolution into a socialist revolution now, in the circumstances of victory of the revolution in China, are already more or less clear. The basic prerequisites for the growing of the people's democratic revolution into a socialist revolution are aggravation of the general crisis of capitalism, the building of communism in the U.S.S.R., the building of socialism in the people's democracies in Europe, the hegemony of the proletariat and the leadership of the Communist Party in the people's democratic revolution in China. All this creates a situation in which there is no prospect for the capitalist development of China. With the aid of the countries of socialism and primarily of the Soviet Union, the development of China will follow the socialist path in the future.

In connection with the problem of the growing of the people's democratic revolution into a socialist revolution, Comrade Erenburg presented, in regard to China, the questions of the role of the middle peasant in the period of the transition to building socialism and of how this growing of the people's democratic revolution into a socialist revolution will take place—by peaceful means or through an armed struggle of the proletariat. On the first question, Comrade Erenburg considers that there are grounds for supposing that the alliance of the proletariat with the middle peasant, who already, during the first stages of the revolution, had the proletariat and the Communist Party as his leader and received land from their hands,

will grow even stronger in the future. This gives one grounds for believing that under the special conditions of the future socialist revolution in China the question of neutralizing the middle peasant will not arise.

On the question of the ways of the growing of the people's democratic revolution of China into a socialist revolution, Comrade Erenburg pointed out that, being in power at the first, anti-imperialist and antifeudal stage, the proletariat, when going over to the second, socialist stage of the revolution, will not be faced with the necessity of seizing power, of causing a new, second revolution. Under the conditions of the Chinese revolution, the growing of the people's democratic revolution into a socialist revolution will be a long process of gradual transition, via a series of intermediary stages, to a socialist revolution. The growing of the people's democratic revolution into a socialist revolution not only will not signify the necessity of a revolutionary overthrow of the present regime, it will proceed under the latter's guiding influence; the policy of the regime, its program, and thereby the character of the regime, will change. This transformation will be reflected not so much in a change in the composition of the regime (in any case not merely in the departure from power of certain parties, groups, persons, etc.—which will probably take place), as, chiefly, in the changing of the program of the regime, in changing of its policy; in the fact that the proletariat will turn to its proletarian tasks—the building of a socialist society.

In conclusion Comrade Erenburg expressed the wish that the Oriental Studies Institute also raise for discussion other theoretical questions, in particular the question of the stages of the colonial revolutions in the light of Comrade Stalin's injunctions about the stages of the Chinese revolution.

Questions of the growing of the people's democratic revolution into a socialist revolution were also dealt with by other comrades, in particular Comrade Martynov, who pointed out that the transition of the people's democracy from the bourgeois democratic stage to the socialist stage does not proceed evenly but in a fierce struggle against temporary fellow-travelers departing from the revolution.

In his concluding remarks Ye. M. Zhukov pointed out that although the basic tenets of the report are regarded as correct by the majority of the speakers, nevertheless, as the discussion showed, certain tenets need to be given more precise, concrete form and need to be developed.

It is necessary primarily to devote space and attention to the general processes of evolution of people's democracy in the Orient and in the Occident with a view to making it possible to compare its development in both these areas.

When speaking of the various social-economic levels in the people's democracies it is necessary to decipher this question and to give a comparative description of the industrial development of these countries and, in particular, of the development of the working class, with a view to showing its full role as the hegemonic power of the united front. A brief characterization of the concept of the noncapitalist path of development should also have been included in the report.

The noncapitalist path of development is now inherent in all the economically backward countries of people's democracy in the Orient. This does not mean that elements of capitalism are absent in China or Korea; they not only exist but perhaps will grow for a specific period (in China, for example). But, while forming a specific economic sector (one of the sectors) it will never turn China back onto the path of capitalism and will not create a capitalist formation in China. It is precisely in this that the meaning of the existence and development of the people's democratic system lies. The people's democracy in the Orient is the path which ensures noncapitalist—to be more precise, socialist—development.

When speaking of the special origin of the people's regime in Mongolia it is necessary to make the reservation that there is no national bourgeoisie in the Mongolian People's Republic and therefore the problem of a people's front is quite different there than in China, Korea and Viet Nam. However, this does not mean that the people's democratic regime in Mongolia differs qualitatively from the people's democratic regime in other countries of Asia.

Ye. M. Zhukov noted a number of disputable points in I. Ya. Zlatkin's speech, namely:

1. The allegation that the question of the building of socialism in the Mongolian People's Republic is already near practical solution. Leninism teaches us that the first real step to socialism is industrialization of the country. Although the successes of industrial development of Mongolia, with the assistance of the U.S.S.R., are great, nevertheless can it be considered that the existing level of industrial development in Mongolia is already capable of ensuring the transition of the bulk of the livestock breeders to the path of a collective economy? With the aid of a number of documents Zhukov showed that it is still too early to speak of the building of socialism in Mongolia.

2. The characterization of the people's regime in Mongolia as peasant Soviets.

Examining the people's regime in Mongolia in the 1927-1940 period (when there was still no proletariat), Zhukov pointed out that a peasant regime not guided by the working class or bourgeoisie cannot exist for a long time. The whole meaning of the teaching on the noncapitalist path of development lies precisely in the fact that the working class of the land of victorious socialism takes upon itself the leadership of a backward country with a peasant population.

In regard to Mongolia it can be said that the constant, disinterested assistance and the ideological-political support of the U.S.S.R. ensured the necessary proletarian leadership for the Mongolian people's regime, for the "peasant Soviets." By virtue of this, consistently defending the principle of friendship and alliance with the U.S.S.R., the people's revolutionary regime in the Mongolian People's Republic, under the leadership of the Marxist People's Revolutionary Party, was not a "peasant regime" even earlier, but performed the functions of a revolutionary democratic dictatorship of the proletariat and peasantry.

Comrade Zlatkin's assertion that a "purely" peasant people's democracy can be victorious in countries where there is no working class is also disputable.

Zhukov noted a number of erroneous tenets in Comrade Zlatkin's speech, in particular the denial of the community of interests of the anti-imperialist struggle for national independence, which binds the countries of the Orient into a single entity and makes it an ally of the Soviet Union.

Having noted that many speeches at the session contained valuable comments which make more precise, develop and amend individual tenets in the report, Zhukov once again dwelt on the question of the experience of the Chinese revolution, pointing out that it would be absurd to belittle Chinese experience. Its significance is exceptionally great but it must not be made into a fetish by viewing it as universally applicable to all situations which may arise in various countries of Asia.

Zhukov pointed out that during the discussion of the report all the questions raised could not be resolved; but as a result of the discussion it is possible to give at least a list of the problems affecting the people's democracy in the Orient, to determine the degree of importance of the various problems and the extent to which one or another of them has been studied or not.

The discussion which developed over Zhukov's report enabled the basic features of the people's democracy in the Orient to be established—both those which it has in common with the countries of Central and Southeastern Asia and those which are specific—and enabled the stages of development of the people's democratic system which are common to the Occident and the Orient to be determined.

In the course of the discussion the content of the concept of the noncapitalist path of development was made more precise and the doubts which certain comrades had of the possibility of applying it to the development of such countries as China and India were resolved.

The question of the significance of the experience of the Chinese revolution for the development of the national liberation movement in other countries of the Orient and of the means of correct application of this experience were subjected to wide discussion, involving a large amount of concrete material.

(Continued on Page 43)

Summer Building Season in the Cities

(Editorial)—DEVELOPMENT OF CITIES. (Izvestia, May 14, p. 1. 1300 words. Condensed text:) ... State enterprises, institutions and local Soviets, as well as the population of cities and workers' settlements, helped by the state, have built or restored housing with a total of more than 100,000,000 square meters of floor space during the postwar five-year plan alone. In addition, 2,700,000 homes have been restored or built in rural areas. Extensive work has been done to build communal enterprises, water supply and plumbing systems, to expand streetcar and trolley bus facilities, to landscape, pave and asphalt city streets and squares and to lay out parks, squares and boulevards.

The Soviet state allocates billions of rubles to build and improve cities, workers' settlements and collective farm villages. These allocations increase year after year. For example, more than 250,000,000 rubles were expended for housing and communal construction in Sverdlovsk in 1951, with 100,000 square meters of housing completed and made available in one year's time. Hundreds of thousands of square meters of city streets and squares were covered with asphalt, granite paving blocks and other paving materials. New nurseries have been laid out to grow decorative trees and flowers. More than 500,000,000 rubles will be spent on construction and improvements in Sverdlovsk this year.

Not only the city of Sverdlovsk, but all cities, workers' settlements and collective farm villages of our great homeland are growing and becoming more beautiful. ... Residents of Omsk are justly proud of their city. In 1951 alone 145 apartment buildings and 815 private homes for workers and employees were built here. ... Ten years ago Stalingrad housewife A. M. Cherkasova, now a Deputy to the city Soviet, launched a drive in which city people spent their free time restoring and improving their city. The remarkable initiative of the Stalingraders was eagerly imitated by workers in many cities, workers' settlements and villages of our country. Since that time the Stalingraders and their followers have made an enormous contribution to the cause of city development. Suffice it to say that last year the Stalingraders planted thousands of trees and shrubs and about 500,000 flowers and gathered more than 200,000 tons of scrap metal.

This year Stalingrad will improve the main boulevard from the Stalingrad Hydroelectric Station site to the Volga-Don Canal and will also improve the shore of the Volga. Plans call for planting 35,000 full-grown trees, 300,000 seedlings, 600,000 shrubs and about 5,000,000 flowers, planting 120 hectares to various types of grass and building 700,000 square meters of roads and sidewalks. ...

Sessions of local Soviets on problems of improvements have been held in many cities, workers' settlements and villages. Landscaping, repairs on old sidewalks and bridges and the building of new ones, the laying out of parks and squares and the repair of housing, cultural institutions [such as libraries, clubs and schools], shops and offices have begun.

Improvement work is proceeding on a tremendous scale in Leningrad. Parks and squares, houses and streets are being put in order, thousands of young trees have been planted along the highways and railroads leading to the city, and the green belt around Leningrad is being expanded. Plans call for planting 187,000 apple, cherry, pear and plum trees, 535,000 decorative trees and 139,000 berry bushes by May 20. ...

Not all local Soviets are skillfully spearheading the work and initiative of the working people in improvement work, however. For example, the officials of the Orel City Executive Committee show no concern for improvement work. As Deputy to the Orel City Soviet I. Mazin writes in today's Izvestia [see following article], some improvement work could be done without special expenditures if the public were asked to do it, but these possibilities are not exploited. In expressing the will of their constituents, Deputies to the city Soviet have made repeated proposals for organizing volunteer landscaping work by the public. This fine initiative has not been supported.

Izvestia readers M. Lyubin, I. Karandayev and D. Synchikov report that little attention is paid to improvement work in the workers' settlement of Pavlovo polye in Kharkov's Dzerzhinsky Borough, in the city of Amvrosiyevka (Donets Basin), in the city of Onega in Archangel Province and in several other places.

Spring and summer are the best time for improving cities, workers' settlements and collective farm villages. It is the duty of the local Soviets and their communal agencies to tackle the problem of improving populated centers in the Bolshevik manner, in the way required by the Party and government. ...

Letter to the Editor: CITIZENS' INITIATIVE AND A NEGLIGENT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. (By I. Mazin, Deputy to the Orel City Soviet. Izvestia, May 14, p. 2. 350 words. Summary:) Orel—Orel has risen from the ruins left by the German-fascist marauders and is becoming even better than it was. Many new buildings have been built since the war, but the officials of the city Soviet, the public utilities department and the improvements department show little concern for improving the city and do not try to interest the public in this work.

Deputies to the city Soviet have pointed out repeatedly the need for developing the banks of the Oka River where it lies within the city. The city Soviet has adopted a resolution on the subject, but no action has been taken. What is more, the public utilities department has been dumping rubbish where Rosa Luxemburg Street meets the Oka River. Deputies have made repeated proposals about laying out a park and playground and developing the beach on the Oka. The public has offered its help, but the city Soviet executive committee has done nothing more than promise to take up the matter.

Many streets and sidewalks have been neglected. Last autumn workers of the improvements department tore up Krasin Street and began to haul sand from it. Residents protested until such operations ceased, but the pavement is still torn up and traffic has to detour over the sidewalks to get past the "quarry."

Deputies and townspeople have repeatedly asked the city Soviet executive committee to see to improving construction, repairs and finishing work on buildings, but very little has been done as yet.

Deputy's Forum: WHAT IS LOWERING SPEED OF CITY BUILDING? (By I. Tyurin, Chairman of the Bryansk City Soviet Executive Committee and Deputy to the Russian Republic Supreme Soviet, and B. Shavyrin, Chief Bryansk City Architect and Deputy to the Bryansk City Soviet. Izvestia, May 14, p. 2. 1100 words. Summary:) Bryansk, destroyed by the fascist marauders, is being rebuilt according to a new general plan. Since the war 250,000 square meters of housing, nine schools, hospitals, children's institutions, indoor and open-air theaters, two motion picture theaters and a number of other buildings have been erected, and a railroad station, a railwaymen's Palace of Culture, apartment buildings and administration buildings are under construction. Bridges have been restored or built, the water supply and power systems enlarged, new squares laid out and streets and squares paved and landscaped.

Construction in recent years has been marked by improved appearance and the growing ability to integrate the architecture of individual buildings with that of entire streets or of the city as a whole. Multistory buildings predominate in construction work in the center of the city.

The city and borough Soviets of Bryansk are striving to build a greater number of better and cheaper buildings. Quite a few obstacles are being encountered, however. Incorrect practices in planning and issuing funds for the completion of working blueprints is greatly hampering the development of city construction. Detailed plans for construction to be done during the year usually do not take shape until the end of the first quarter, which delays the making of blueprints. Last year such delays prevented completion of a building for the construction technicum.

Many agencies fail to make allocations for blueprints when

they allocate construction funds; funds for construction are then held up for lack of blueprints, which are in turn lacking because no allocation was made for them.

Delays in deciding on buildings and the amounts to be invested together with the lack of blueprints has a negative effect on the work of the construction organizations. Last year the Russian Republic Ministry of Housing allocated 7,000,000 rubles to the Bryansk Construction Trust but failed to point out the projects for which a good half of these funds were to be spent. Projects were assigned to the trust one by one throughout the year. Does this make for rational planning of work or for advance preparations?

Matters are further complicated by the fact that the ministry allocates materials only for the construction work included in the original plan. Materials for the remaining projects have to be provided by the clients themselves though in most instances they do not have them.

Long-range planning should become obligatory and, in our opinion, should be centered in the city Soviets. If the city executive committees had complete blueprints for a year in advance they could be very effective in directing city construction.

Many ministries and agencies allocate inadequate funds to their local enterprises and institutions, usually insufficient for building more than an eight-family apartment, and the funds are released in varying stages throughout the year. This often makes it necessary to build low buildings, which are uneconomical.

The varying periods for releasing allocations do not make it possible to coordinate construction work among agencies.

The method of confirming blueprints is extremely complicated. Now any standardization project costing more than 300,000 rubles is submitted directly to central organizations for approval. It seems to us that such blueprints should be turned over to the local Soviet agencies, especially to the province executive committees.

Some Union ministries, in exercising their right to approve plans for projects costing up to 5,000,000 rubles, often do so without checking with the architecture agencies or the local Soviets.

A few words on standardized plans. Most buildings are built from such plans, but there has been unfavorable criticism of the architecture of many apartment houses and other buildings built from them. What is more, the standardized plans for two-story apartment buildings with shops lack variety, and there are no plans for two-story corner buildings with a higher corner part. There are only two types of plans for three-story apartment buildings, and none at all for corner buildings with three, four and five floors.

CITY ON THE ARCTIC. (By Special Correspondent S. Shchetinin. *Izvestia*, May 18, p. 2. 1000 words. Summary:) In the young Soviet city of Murmansk everything reminds one of its proximity to the Arctic Ocean.

Founded in September, 1915, at the height of the first world war, Murmansk was first called Romanov-on-Murman. At that time there were two wooden houses, ten one-storied barracks and several temporary docks.

The White Sea fishermen lived in dirty huts. There were no hospitals, dispensaries or cultural centers here.

The American and British interventionists who occupied the Soviet North did much harm to Murmansk in 1918-1920. Under their sway the economy of the Murmansk territory went into a complete decline. The fishing industry almost ceased.

The city has flourished under the Soviet government. Today it is the largest city in the world situated within the Arctic Circle. Thanks to the concern of the Party and government, and by will of the great Stalin who came here in July, 1933, with his comrades-in-arms S. M. Kirov and K. Ye. Voroshilov, Murmansk became the administrative, economic and cultural

center of the vast province, the largest sea port of the U.S.S.R. Far North.

Murmansk was rebuilt after the damage caused by the constant attacks of fascist planes during the great patriotic war. The main street—the broad Stalin Prospect—is asphalted. Beautiful five- and seven-story buildings have been built.

Fishermen and sailors of the trawler fleet, ship repairmen and builders, scientists and engineers live in tall, bright houses with electricity, bathrooms, central heating and other conveniences. Apartment houses of 120 to 150 units are no longer rare, and now the first 400-unit apartment house is being erected. In the next ten years buildings amounting to 500,000 square meters of floor space will be built.

The suburbs of Murmansk—Kola, Rosta, Zelyony Mys and Drovanoie—are expanding. In June, 1951, three new boroughs—Lenin, Kirov and Mikoyanov—were formed in Murmansk.

Improvements are being made in Murmansk every year. But the people of the city have complaints for the province, city and district Soviets and for the ministries doing construction work here. Housing for the U.S.S.R. Ministries of the Fishing Industry and Merchant Marine is being built slowly. The Murmansk Construction Trust and the Murmansk Fishing Industry Construction Trust not only lag behind in housing construction but also in repairing old buildings. The city Soviet executive committee is not yet doing everything possible to ensure more everyday conveniences to the population.

At the current session of the Murmansk City Soviet, when the report of the executive committee's work was discussed, the Deputies justly addressed many critical remarks to the city executive committee and economic organizations. They proposed that the executive committee improve cultural and other services for the public, speed the construction of new hospitals, pay more attention to schools, and open a Young Pioneer's Club or children's technical center.

Elimination of these shortcomings depends not only on the will and energy of the Murmansk City Soviet, its executive committee and local economic organizations, but also on the ministries which carry on housing and community construction in the city.

The populace of the Soviet Arctic city is right in claiming more attention and help from a number of Union ministries so that Murmansk may grow and develop more rapidly.

NEW BUILDING PROJECTS IN YEREVAN. (By A. Bagdasaryan. *Izvestia*, May 15, p. 2. Complete text:) Yerevan—Yerevan, the Armenian capital is growing and developing. Dozens of streets and squares are lined with scaffolding for new building projects.

Stalin Prospect is being transformed. A monumental building for an institute of ancient manuscripts, an opera house, concert hall and motion picture theater are under construction. The foundation is being dug for a building for the Armenian Republic Academy of Sciences.

The new section of the Government House, which will contain a meeting hall for the republic Supreme Soviet, is nearing completion.

The republic Council of Trade Unions building and a new hotel are under construction in the center of the city. Not far away towers the building of the Armenian Industrial Council, faced with rosy cream-colored Tumanyan tufa. It will be trimmed with marble, colored stone and plate glass.

Four new schools are under construction, a new bridge is being built over the Razdan River and foundations for a Central Park of Culture and Rest are being laid on the right bank of the river.

Beautiful living quarters are rising in Mikoyan Borough, in the Kirov Factory settlement, on Lenin Prospect, on Nalbandyan, Amiryan and Moskovskaya Streets. Individuals, building homes at their own expense, are completing 3000 private dwellings. During 1952 Yerevan residents will receive more housing space than for the last three years.

Problem of a New Generation of Film Directors—IV

In U.S.S.R. Ministry of Cinematography: **TRAINING OF YOUNG FILM DIRECTORS.*** (Sovetskoye iskusstvo, May 17, p. 2. Complete text:) The U.S.S.R. Ministry of Cinematography has confirmed regulations governing the period of assistantship of young film directors at feature film studios and also regulations concerning the professional workshops at the Moscow, Leningrad, Gorky and Kiev Film Studios.

The aim of the period of assistantship is to help young specialists quickly master the complicated process of producing motion pictures, acquiring, under the guidance of expert producers, the necessary production experience and professional skill for independent work.

Young directors who have completed the State Cinematography Institute, who have worked on production for not less than two years as assistants to a director and who have shown aptitude for independent work will be considered assistants. The assistant director will be assigned to a group shooting a film, for the whole period of producing the film, and will carry out all the duties of a second director. He will do the preparatory work for producing the film, take part in working out the shooting script, in drawing up explicit production directions for all the parts (the director's, cameramen's, stage designer's); he will also hold rehearsals for individual scenes, etc.

The young film director's period of assistantship must follow an individual plan approved by the director of the film studio. This plan will stipulate the assistant's independent shooting of parts of the film.

The length of the period of assistantship is the time needed to produce two full-length pictures. In special cases, when the young specialist has not sufficiently mastered the production process and has not shown creative talent, the period of assistantship may be prolonged; however, it must not exceed the period of production of three full-length films.

After the completion of the film director's period of assistantship the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Cinematography, on the basis of information presented by the film studio and the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Cinematography's Salaries and Qualifications Commission, decides the question of his transfer to independent work.

The system of professional workshops is established to help

the young film director who has been promoted to independent work to complete his first productions more successfully. Professional workshops will be formed of two to three young film directors who will be entrusted with independent productions of shorts and in some cases of full-length feature films. The professional qualities of the young directors and their preference for work in one or another genre are to be taken into consideration in forming workshops. The direction of the workshops will be entrusted to leading film directors who have produced outstanding Soviet films.

After the young director has completed work in the professional workshop (after independent production of one or two films) the Salaries and Qualifications Commission of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Cinematography will consider the question of this director's further independent work on the basis of information from the film studio, reports of the workshop directors and the evaluation of the young film director by the art council of the film studio.

The system of apprenticeship and also the professional workshops must ensure systematic and careful checkup on the promotion of young film directors, must constantly help the ministry and film studios to keep posted on the work of the young specialist, must have timely influence on certain points in his creative development, must deeply and thoroughly know the young cadres and directors and correctly solve the problem of promoting young producers.

New personnel for the Salaries and Qualifications Commission of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Cinematography has been approved. On the commission will be U.S.S.R. People's Artists G. Alexandrov, I. Pyryev and M. Chiaureli (directors); U.S.S.R. People's Artist B. Chirkov; Russian Republic People's Artist S. Kozlovsky; Russian Republic People's Artists A. Dovzhenko and A. Zguridi (directors); Honored Artists A. Golovny and L. Kosmatov (cameramen); specialists in documentary and popular science films I. Kopalin and G. Troyansky; leading officials of the U.S.S.R. and Russian Republic Ministries of Cinematography and directors of film studios V. Surin, A. Fyodorov, V. Shcherbakov, S. Kuznetsov and N. Kastelin. U.S.S.R. Deputy Minister of Cinematography V. Pereslavl'tsev has been approved as chairman of the commission.

The Salaries and Qualifications Commission of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Cinematography is considering the question of establishing and changing wage categories for film directors, cameramen, artists, actors and sound operators, and also the question of transferring young directors to independent work.

* [For previous articles see Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. III, Nos. 39, 47 and 49.]

The Problem of Meeting the Consumer's Demands

ENSURE BETTER SUPPLY OF GOODS TO PUBLIC. (By N. Pravotorov, Russian Republic Deputy Minister of Trade. Izvestia, May 16, p. 2. 1400 words. Excerpts:) ... The volume of goods for the public is increasing on an immense scale. The work of trade organizations is therefore becoming considerably more complicated, and their responsibility for delivering goods to the customers on time is increasing. It is known, for example, that not so long ago cotton fabrics were among the so-called scarce goods. Now cotton fabrics are to be found in large quantities and wide assortment on the shelves of shops and in the warehouses of trade organizations and industrial supply bases, and the demand of the public is fully satisfied. The same can be said about knitted goods, footwear and many other items. ...

Of course, industrial enterprises are under obligation to study the demands of the public and to take prompt account of changes in the nature of consumption, making the necessary adjustments in their production plans.

The need for this type of mutual relations between trade organizations and industry arises from the fact that the pub-

lic is making proportionately higher demands for quality in goods as the amount of goods for sale increases.

A number of abnormal phenomena which have arisen as a result of ineffective influence of trade organizations on industry must be observed. These are also caused by insufficient attention on the part of workers in trade to the tastes and demands of customers. ...

The trade organizations have still greater complaints to make on industry for violations of assortment and quality of goods. Such violations lead in practice to the consumer not being able to find the goods he needs, despite the existence of large reserves of manufactured goods at industrial supply bases.

Violation of contract terms for assortment and quality of goods leads to quantities of goods accumulating in trade and in industry, although the public demand for these goods is not fully satisfied. Hundreds of millions of rubles' worth of cotton fabrics, ready-made garments and knitwear, footwear and other goods have accumulated with the trade organizations. Despite these enormous reserves, the retail trade plan is not being fulfilled by many organizations.

In a number of cases this is due to unsatisfactory organization of trade. But it also happens that the goods on hand do not meet demands for style, size and color. Goods are not always on sale in sizes that are in demand. Until recently, for example, industry was producing men's suits with short jackets, but customers demand suits with longer and fuller jackets. Women's dresses are not always distinguished by elegance, variety of style and quality finish. ...

Such attitudes on the part of a number of enterprises in production of goods needed by the public have led to accumulation in the trade network of inventories for which there is no demand. Particularly is this so of late. Many trade organizations therefore delay placing orders with industrial supply bases for goods which have been assigned purchasing funds, and this in turn complicates the work of the bases.

It must be admitted that a considerable part of the blame for the situation that has arisen falls directly on trade organizations, which do not exercise their right to select the goods they need from the industrial supply bases.

Without waiting for the necessary assortment of goods manufactured at the industrial enterprises, the trade organizations or, to be more accurate, their irresponsible representatives, buy all kinds of goods in any style, color and size, without thinking of the consequences of such a system of—pardon the expression—"selecting" goods.

The accumulation of surplus goods must be brought resolutely to an end. The trade organizations should acquire goods in strict conformity with the demands of the public.

Of course, the trade organizations cannot solve this question independently on the spot. In a number of cases they come up against direct opposition from individual industrial supply bases, which force them to accept goods in any assortment. A system must be established by which the industrial supply bases would be obliged unconditionally to release goods to the trade organizations in the necessary assortment and sizes demanded, and in future to take account in their production plans of the need to replace outmoded sizes and styles with new ones periodically.

Individual industrial enterprises in fact do this from time to time. But they are exceptions. This should become an obligatory rule for industry. Such a system would allow trade organizations to bring their inventories to a normal condition, which would undoubtedly promote further development of trade and better satisfaction of the public's needs.

Brief and to the Point: ONCE MORE ABOUT FURNITURE. (Literaturnaya gazeta, May 20, p. 2. Complete text:) "Where can we buy a bookcase? A bookshelf?" The furniture stores are frequently unable to satisfy these requests by the customer, since little up-to-date furniture is received.

A screen, a cheval glass, a whatnot with a little cupboard, a kitchen cupboard, a child's rocking chair and certain other necessary items are scarcely produced at all, and new designs are developed with intolerable slowness.

There is also a sorry state of affairs in the quality of furniture.

The pages of complaint books are covered with unhappy remarks: "The cover of the writing table has warped and is like a bridge upside down." "The bottom of the sofa has fallen through." "The mirror in the cupboard reminds one of a mirror in a Fun House."

Comrade Leonidov, one of our readers, reports his trials and tribulations in a letter to the editor: "In reply to my notification that the chairs fell apart after being used two weeks,

the directors of the Chief Marketing Administration's Retail Store No. 1 sent a worker who tested the durability of the chairs by banging them on the floor, saying after this experiment: 'Didn't you see what you were buying?'"

When studying customers' complaints, some stores make serious demands on furniture suppliers. In the first four months of 1952 one branch alone of the Moscow Central Department Store rejected or transferred more than one-third of all the items received to the second grade. This is not how the retail stores under the Chief Marketing Administration act. In defending the "honor" of the chief administration, customers' complaints are regarded as capricious. Sometimes, however, poor furniture is exchanged for persistent citizens, but the rejects are again put on sale at the same price and in the same grade.

The assistant manager of Moscow Retail Store No. 1, Comrade Luchin, explains this strange phenomenon in this way: "We cannot write off returned furniture; it corresponds to technical requirements. What's more, there are people who buy it."

Of course they buy it, because there is nothing better! Comrade Luchin, as well as certain other furniture store managers, forgets that in addition to "technical requirements" there are, above all else, the requirements of the Soviet customer.

Unfortunately, the chief engineer of the Chief Furniture Industry Administration, Comrade Khokhlov, is quite satisfied with the products turned out by the enterprises under his control.

Apparently Comrade Khokhlov is just not interested in either the requirements of the consumer or the quality of furniture produced by the factories of the Chief Furniture Industry Administration.

In March, 1952, it was decided to set up inspections by the chief administration of the quality of furniture factory products. Two months have passed, but the decision has not been carried out. But a single official—Comrade Filatov, the senior quality expert—cannot be called a "quality inspection" and be expected to handle all the inspection for more than 52 enterprises, from which Soviet customers demand inexpensive furniture of high quality.

Letter to the Editor: ON THE ARCHITECTURE OF RETAIL SHOPS. (By I. Izbarov, Sales Manager of Ukrainian Cultural Goods Trade Organization. Izvestia, May 15, p. 3. Summary:) Kharkov—Much attention is given in the land of Soviets to the organization of trade. The lower floors of new buildings are set aside for this purpose.

At the same time many shops do not meet the requirements of cultured Soviet trade. Many stores in the center and outskirts of the large industrial center of Kharkov are in small, inconvenient quarters, not only in the older buildings but even in those built recently. All quarters intended for stores on the lower floors of the building on Rosa Luxemburg Square are small and unattractive, and before reaching the counter customers have to crowd into lines.

In our day, when trade is constantly expanding, stores should have auxiliary storage facilities with ventilating equipment, refrigerators and special handling equipment. Unfortunately some architects do not provide for such facilities in their plans for new buildings and stores.

This is largely the result of insufficient attention by local Soviet organizations to problems of building and equipping stores. It often happens that when they approve plans for new buildings the city Soviet and its departments forget to charge architects and builders with providing adequate store facilities. These shortcomings must be eliminated.

World Politics

UNITED NATIONS

IN U.N. DISARMAMENT COMMISSION. (Pravda, May 15, p. 4. 1200 words; Izvestia, p. 3, 1500 words. Condensed text:) New York (Tass)—A regular session of the U.N. Disarmament Commission's Committee I was held May 13 to consider the proposal by the Soviet delegate on banning atomic weapons, on reduction of armaments and armed forces and to consider the question of the breach of the ban on germ warfare, the inadmissibility of using bacteriological weapons and calling violators of the ban on germ warfare to account. The committee also had on its agenda the notorious American proposal on "fundamental principles," which is designed to cloud the issue of banning atomic weapons and reducing armaments and to justify refusal by U.S. ruling circles to ban atomic, bacteriological and other kinds of mass-destruction weapons and to reduce armaments.

At the beginning of the meeting the Kuomintangite, illegally occupying the place of representative in the committee, obviously instigated by the American delegate, introduced a resolution forbidding delegates to introduce facts in the committee and to make accusations "against anyone whatever" concerning the use of bacteriological weapons "anywhere at all." At the same time he introduced a resolution forbidding dissemination, as official U.N. documents, of evidence of the use of germ warfare in Korea and China by the American armed forces.

U.S.S.R. representative Ya. A. Malik vigorously protested the resolution by the Kuomintangite, stating that the resolution was just as illegal as was the Kuomintangite's presence in the committee and his occupation of a representative's seat, inasmuch as he did not represent anybody but the clique of bankrupt Kuomintang adventurists. Where, asked Malik, in the U.N. Charter or in the rules of procedure of the U.N. Disarmament Commission is it written that delegates may not in their speeches advance accusations and introduce facts which unmask aggressive activities? If you start on this road, continued Malik, then it may be said that in the U.N. agencies it is impossible to call an aggressor an aggressor and a violator of international agreements a violator. It is impossible to assent to such a posing of the question. Why is it forbidden to delegates to cite facts in their speeches? Throughout the existence of the U.N. at all sessions of the General Assembly, in the Security Council, at sessions of the Economic and Social Council and of the Trusteeship Council, at meetings of all other U.N. agencies each delegate had, has and will have the right to introduce the facts and bases of his arguments, his theses, ideas, proposals. ...

Thus, continued Malik, when proposals similar to today's illegal proposal by the Kuomintangite are advanced, they are influenced not by the interests of peace and security, not by a principle in the U.N. Charter and the rules of procedure, but by quite different considerations. In the present instance there is a clear desire among those who are using bacteriological weapons to maintain silence about it. But it is impossible to silence the world about these flagrant crimes against humanity. It is impossible to silence the world when the discussion concerns waging of germ warfare by the American aggressors in China and Korea—that infamous and dishonorable war—and no resolutions by the Kuomintangite and his American bosses can forbid discussion of this. ...

The representatives of the Anglo-American bloc, headed by the United States delegate, voted for the illegal resolution by the Kuomintangite. The representatives of Chile and Pakistan abstained from voting on that part which forbids publication of documents by the commission which unmask the use by the United States of bacteriological weapons in Korea and China.

The representative of Chile, in explaining his vote, said that no one has the right to forbid delegates to cite facts and proof of their position or to prevent them from demanding the publication of documents presented by them as official U.N. documents. This, he added, is the right of each delegation.

Speaking after the voting, the representative of the Soviet

Union, Ya. A. Malik, protested this illegal decision and said that the vote of the Anglo-American bloc to support this decision was yet another proof that the government of the United States and the American delegation fear publication in the commission of documents which unmask the criminal use by American armed forces of infamous bacteriological weapons in Korea and China. Malik said that the delegation of the Soviet Union reserves for itself the right to publish in the commission documents which give evidence of the use by the United States of bacteriological weapons in Korea, including the reply of Pak Hon Yong, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to the letter of the director of the Swiss Red Cross.

ATLANTIC PACT

ADMIRAL FECHTELER'S REVELATIONS. (By Staff Correspondent Yu. Zhukov. Pravda, May 15, p. 3. Complete text:) Paris—The American aggressors are definitely not succeeding in keeping the cat in the bag. Before the clamor caused by publication of the diary of Gen. Grow, former American military attache in Moscow, had time to quiet down, a new scandal broke out. The French bourgeois newspaper *Le Monde* made public a secret report by Admiral Fechteler, U.S. Chief of Naval Operations, to the so-called U.S. National Security Council headed by Truman.

Le Monde preceded its publication of this document by something in the nature of a foreword, written by the usually well-informed French journalist Bloch-Morange. He points out that Fechteler's report was sent Jan. 18 to James S. Lay, the Secretary of the National Security Council. A copy of this document was, in Bloch-Morange's words, seized by British military intelligence and transmitted Jan. 24 to the First Lord of the Admiralty. Bloch-Morange was able to obtain a copy of Fechteler's report.

The editors of *Le Monde* on their part emphasized: "We have secured serious guarantees and would not have made this document public if the investigations we have carried out left any doubt whatsoever."

What is the substance of Fechteler's report?

The opening part of this document is devoted to an excursion into the realm of history. Fechteler propounds the well-known truth about the strategic importance of the Mediterranean area. In passing he laments the fact that as a result of the second world war the forces of the democratic camp have grown in this region as well. He points out that it was impossible to suppress these forces in 1945.

Fechteler goes on to state that the United States must "hold Gibraltar, the Suez and the Dardenelles." These bases are needed by it for an offensive war against the U.S.S.R. and the people's democracies. Fechteler does not consider it expedient to inflict the main blow from Western Europe. Knowing the hatred which the peoples of Western Europe feel for the American occupiers and the importance of progressive forces in the West European countries, he thinks that Western Europe would not make a reliable rear. Fechteler makes scornful remarks about the ruling circles of West European countries, considering them incapable of "putting their houses in order." Finally, Fechteler states that the "European army" now being set up could last only three days in the event of war.

On the basis of all this, Fechteler considers it expedient to dismiss Western Europe from the outset and to select North Africa and the Middle East as the main base for the "big offensive" by the American troops. He precisely states that "the ultimate aim of a possible war would be the occupation of Russian territories." In this connection he points out that "main operations ought to be orientated in the direction of Albania, Bulgaria and Rumania."

With exceptional cynicism Fechteler marks out the flags of his satellites in advance on the map of the aggressive war he plans. "Turkey must be thrown against the Caucasus and Bulgaria," he writes, "and Greece against Bulgaria and Hungary. Thanks to American superiority in the Mediterranean, it would be extremely easy to supply and support these operations."

"North Africa," continues Fechteler, "could thus be used as

the main base for combined operations. If a broad front is maintained by Greece and Turkey, the Atlantic—Mediterranean—North Africa route will obviously be the main line of supply and communications for the U.S.A."

America's own troops are assigned by Admiral Fechteler, as by the majority of the heads of the U.S. Navy, mainly the role of air and naval operations. These gentlemen are most unwilling to learn their costly lessons from the war in Korea. Therefore, Fechteler enlarges mainly on the use of strategic air forces, which could be based on an extensive network of airfields in North Africa.

The author of the report carefully calculates the distance from Morocco to Bucharest, from Libya to the Caucasus, from Algeria to France. On the basis of these calculations he draws the following conclusions: "Taking as a basis the type of weapon which may be used in the near future (a clear allusion to atomic weapons—Yu. Zh.), it must be admitted that the above-mentioned distances are sufficiently short for these types of weapons to be used effectively in the course of operations."

However, this American military strategist is obliged to admit with irritation that the situation in North Africa is turning out most unfavorably for the aggressors. He states that "political upheavals are still vibrating in the Mediterranean air, the effects of which are spreading all around the world." Fechteler recalls that "the organized proletariat of the whole world has supported the Iranians, Egyptians and North Africans" and that "this current of sympathy is creating a climate of hatred for American capitalism as a result."

The author of the report lays responsibility for the "present unrest in Africa" on France and Britain. He demands a more determined policy by the State Department on these questions and believes that the U.S.A. should force the governments of Britain and France to make certain concessions to the Arab countries, in order to enlist them in military preparations. "The U.S.A.," he writes, "could conciliate the parties by diplomatic intervention. American strategy in the Mediterranean demands conciliation, and if France and Great Britain agree to a just and generous compromise, the West will assuredly achieve its aims."

What would such a compromise be?

Fechteler is exact about it: "Taking into consideration the somewhat threatening international situation, a stable confederation of Arab states would be a great force for making all decisions concerning the choice of a theater for offensive operations. Since the Arab League has already concluded a security agreement applying to its members—at least on the political plane—the whole Mediterranean could be used as the point of departure for the main counteroffensive if we had the Arabs as allies."

Fechteler makes no secret of the fact that the creation of a confederation of Arab states planned by Washington should be crowned by the subordination of this confederation to the U.S. This becomes clear when he takes "independent" Libya as an ideal example. "Libya today is independent," he writes, "and the nation which controls Libya and is on friendly terms with her can occupy the best position for controlling the Mediterranean. We recall that Libya is an Arab state, and we shall not lose sight of the fact that she is situated between Tunisia and Egypt. Libya is essential to the United States. From Libya the American air force can attack the industrial centers in the west of the Soviet Union without difficulty."

The writer of the report continues, insisting that the U.S.A. should without further delay strengthen its control over all the oil resources of the Mediterranean and the Middle East.

Fechteler devotes a considerable part of his report to the Balkans. He relates freely that American headquarters are already trying to organize subversive activity against the people's democracies. In particular, he reports that American submarines are supplying weapons and explosives to "underground organizations" that are being set up in Albania. Fechteler further recalls that the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff "have also provided for and set up a network of insurrectionary movements in the Balkans."

Naturally the publication of this document, revealing the aggressive schemes of the U.S.A. not only against the U.S.S.R. and the peoples democracies, but also against America's British and French partners in the Atlantic bloc, has been a bombshell. In Paris the publication of this secret document has

been associated with the fact that only a few days previously its author, Admiral Fechteler, whom the U.S. now plans for the post of commander in chief of the Atlantic bloc naval forces in the Mediterranean, returned disappointed to Washington from London: the British government had again not agreed to his appointment. The opposition from the British Admiralty is easy to understand in the light of the fact that the above-mentioned document was lying in its safe at the time of the talks with Fechteler.

It goes without saying that publication of Fechteler's report aroused a storm of denials both in Washington and in London. However, these denials convince and deceive no one. The newspaper *Combat*, well known for its pro-British sympathies, devoted an indignant editorial to the report, in which in reference to Fechteler's denials it states that "this report throws vivid light on the real strategic concepts of the Pentagon, puts the professional enthusiasts for the Atlantic Pact in their places and enables a better estimation to be made of the sort of security which this alliance is giving Western Europe. These are matters which it was impossible to admit publicly."

A number of other Paris newspapers are reporting in the same tone. Many observers consider that the publication of the report by this American cannibal in an admiral's uniform has not only thrown new light on U.S. preparations for aggression, but was also a sign of further aggravation in internal contradictions between the United States and its satellites, above all between the U.S.A. and Britain, which does not want to hand over its positions in North Africa and the Middle East to the American imperialists without a struggle.

FAR EAST

China

LAND REFORM IN CHINA. (Pravda, May 15, p. 1. Complete text:) Peking—Land reform in the Chinese People's Republic is steadily expanding to new districts. With the passing of winter it was fully achieved in four vast provinces in the northwest.

In Kansu, Shensi, Tsinghai, and Ninghsia Province about 20,000,000 peasants received land and agricultural implements. During the progress of land reform many new landowners joined the peasant unions. These unions now include 40% of the peasants of the northwest.

During the winter months 13,000,000 peasants living on the shores of the Hwang River in Anhwei Province received land. Here the reform coincided with the mighty work of curbing the river. The land confiscated from the landlords and retrieved from the river was transferred to the hands of those who will cultivate it. In addition to land, the peasants were given draft animals, livestock and seed. Thus, for example, in the district of Susian alone 144,000 head of landowners' livestock was distributed to peasants during the reform.

The land reform in the Hwang River basin has raised the labor enthusiasm of the peasants for irrigation work still higher.

Japan

IDEOLOGICAL CAMOUFLAGE OF AMERICAN OCCUPATION IN JAPAN. (By P. P. Topekha. Voprosy filosofii, No. 1, January-February [published in April], 1952, pp. 117-140. 14,000 words. Excerpts:) It was with a feeling of profound satisfaction and joy that progressive mankind received the New Year message of J. V. Stalin who expressed the sympathy of the peoples of the Soviet Union for the Japanese people whom calamity has befallen in connection with the foreign occupation. This historic message of the great standard-bearer of peace warmed the hearts of many millions of Japanese patriots fighting against the foreign conquerors and illuminated for them the path to the revival and independence of their homeland. ...

The working masses of Japan linked their hope for liberation from political lawlessness and their economic yoke with the capitulation of Japan and the end of the war. But since the war the position of the working masses of Japan has become even more grim. ...

Together with the Yoshida government, the American authorities are bent on making wide use of the right-wing leaders of the Japanese Socialist Party.

The present Socialist Party of Japan arose after the second world war under conditions of a sharp aggravation in the general crisis of capitalism, under conditions of a further deepening in the crisis in the colonial system of imperialism when the peoples of a number of European and Asian countries, inspired by the glorious victory of the Soviet Union over fascist Germany and imperialist Japan, freed themselves from the age-old yoke of imperialism and fascism and embarked decisively on the path of a people's democracy and socialism.

Frightened by the colossal upsurge in the democratic movement, the Japanese ruling circles began everywhere to repaint their parties in "democratic," "progressive" and even "socialist" hues. In order to hold back the onslaught of the mass movement against the bourgeois-landlord monarchy, in order to paralyze the wide democratic movement, the Japanese Socialist Party was formed. ...

The first big step by the leaders of the Japanese right-wing socialists after the capitulation of Japan was their ideological struggle to preserve the Japanese monarchy. The question of the Japanese monarchy occupied a central place in the struggle between the democratic forces and the camp of reaction already long before the capitulation of Japan. It is well known that the Japanese imperialist clique viewed the imperial system as the anchor of salvation.

The democratic forces fought against the Japanese bourgeois-landlord monarchy, that bulwark and center of attraction for all the reactionary forces.

The entire agitation and propaganda of the right-wing socialist leaders in this period was directed to shielding and embellishing the Japanese monarchy in every possible way, to separating it from Japanese militarism and fascism, to depicting the monarchy as a "supraclass" category capable, allegedly, of serving equally both the interests of reaction and the interests of democracy. ...

The right-wing socialists oppose replacement of the monarchy by a republic on the grounds that Japan is, allegedly, a monarchical state by tradition. They assert that "a great deal of time will be needed to establish the concepts which will serve as the nucleus of unity, i.e., as much time as was needed to work out the corresponding concepts in the past." In other words, the right-wing socialists are trying not only to uphold but also to perpetuate the reactionary, monarchical system now existing in Japan.

In depicting Japanese militarism, Japanese aggression as a "malignant growth" on the "healthy" body of the Japanese state, the Japanese right-wing socialists are deliberately glossing over the question of the roots of Japanese aggression.

Japanese militarism is the offspring of the existing socio-economic relationships in Japan, the outcome of the profound antagonistic contradictions of the Japanese social system based on the predatory exploitation of the working people of the city and countryside. ...

The Japanese right-wing socialists allege that a peaceful transition to socialism is possible through the growth of capitalism into socialism, without changing the state and social system of Japan.

Thus, a leader of the Socialist Party, Tetsu Katayama, writes on this subject: "As opposed to the communists, the social democrats propose to introduce socialist principles and measures gradually into the existing capitalist system."

The Japanese right-wing socialist leaders reiterate the "theoretical" ravings of the British Laborites about "democratic socialism," expatiate in deference to the imperialists about the building of a "harmonious society" in Japan, as another ideologist of Japanese social democracy, Chozaburo Mizutani, writes in his book "The Standard of Living of the People and Socialism." But they keep silent about the necessity of struggling against the American colonizers and for the independence and freedom of the country; they cynically extol the American military, which has enslaved the country, as the "bearers of democracy" and are ready to camouflage with the signboard of "socialism" all the loathsome features of the semicolonial slavery into which the Japanese people have fallen.

The slogan of implementing socialism in Japan by peaceful, democratic means under conditions of the military occupation of Japan by predatory American imperialism and when strong remnants of feudalism are still present in the country, is a

mendacious phrase, unprincipled demagoguery, a deliberate attempt to confuse and baffle the working masses, to disorientate them and to distract them from resolving the really timely tasks of the democratic national liberation movement.

Under the screen of a transition from capitalism to socialism, the Japanese right-wing socialist leaders are preaching reactionary bureaucratic state "control" over the economy in order to plunder the popular masses and enrich the monopolies.

The chiefs of the Japanese right-wing socialists have for several years spread in the masses spurious American propaganda about the allegedly "democratic mission" of the American occupation.

The right-wing socialists have hypocritically propagandized among the masses the jesuitical policy of social demagoguery, with which the hangman of the Japanese people MacArthur tried to camouflage the aggressive aims of the American imperialists in Japan, as a "bloodless revolution," a "peaceful revolution" allegedly intended to democratize the country.

What is more, they have represented the American imperialist policy in Japan as answering the interests of building "socialism" in Japan. Another learned lackey of the American aggressors, the "theoretician" of so-called "scientific" socialism, Prof. Masao Takahashi, is competing with the former leader of the party Tetsu Katayama in this sphere. This "theoretician" wrote in one of his articles: "Japan can follow one of the three following paths: that of keeping capitalism such as it has been up to the present, i.e., capitalism under which the Zaibatsu, the military and bureaucracy dispose of the supreme power; that of introducing a completely democratized capitalism; that of becoming a completely socialist state." Takahashi explains that the second path is the path of the MacArthurite reforms. "These reforms," Takahashi states, "constitute the second of the above-mentioned paths." And he continues: "The first and second paths cannot be reconciled (!). The first of the above-mentioned paths is incompatible with the latter. But the second and third paths are not of necessity irreconcilable. It is quite probable that they will even turn out to be mutually useful to one another."

Thus, Takahashi tries to convince the Japanese people that the American imperialist policy of colonizing Japan and enslaving the Japanese people does not "of necessity" contradict the building of socialism in Japan, that it allegedly paves the way for socialist construction.

Such a theory and policy by the leaders of the Japanese right-wing socialists is a vivid illustration of J. V. Stalin's words that "social democracy is objectively the moderate wing of fascism," that fascism cannot "achieve decisive successes in battles or in the governing of a country without the active support of social democracy." ...

In attempting to prevent a basic agricultural reform and to subordinate it wholly to the interests of the American monopolies, in trying to sever the Japanese peasantry from an alliance with the working class and to impede a merging of the struggle by the peasant masses for land with the strike struggle of the proletariat, the American authorities for demagogic purposes decreed a reactionary agrarian reform from above, by bureaucratic means.

The Japanese peasant union, reflecting the will of the bulk of the peasantry, opposed this antidemocratic reform. This reform took no account whatsoever of the interests of the Japanese peasants.

The right-wing socialist leaders fully supported this anti-democratic reform, cynically calling it an agrarian revolution. They became the chief proponents of this antidemocratic intrigue of American reaction. The agrarian reform plan worked out by the right-wing socialist leaders did not contain the slightest hint of the "socialist agricultural economy," which is referred to in the program of the Socialist Party. In reality, it constituted a variation of the agrarian reform worked out in MacArthur's offices and only slightly veiled with socialist phraseology. ...

The agrarian "platform" of the right-wing socialists aimed to conceal the class contradictions between the landlords and the tenants from the masses, to blunt the class struggle in the countryside, to replace the peasant unions with cooperative societies under the direction of the landlords and kulaks.

Wishing at the same time to represent itself as in favor of liquidating the system of small-scale peasant farms, and also

taking into account the immense popularity among the Japanese peasants of the large-scale socialist agriculture of the U.S.S.R., the Socialist Party passed a demagogic demand for the "collectivization and mechanization of agriculture" in Japan at its second congress in September, 1946.

The slogan of collectivization and mechanization of agriculture with the preservation of capitalism and the American occupation in Japan is designed to distract the peasants from the struggle against the bourgeois-landlord bondage, from the struggle for a truly democratic system. ...

In November, 1951, the new program of the Japanese Communist Party was published in the press. This program is based on the creative application of Marxism-Leninist theory to the complex conditions of postwar Japan. It is convincing proof of the ideological growth and strengthening of the Japanese Communist Party. Guided by Marxist-Leninist teaching, the Japanese Communists give a correct analysis of the internal political situation in the country and an assessment of the character of the American occupation. ...

The new program of the Communist Party of Japan will undoubtedly exercise tremendous influence on the political life of the country. It will promote a further rallying of all the progressive forces in the country.

The open break of the American imperialists with the Potsdam Agreement, the liquidation of all the former democratic gains of the Japanese people and the establishment of the colonial regime in Japan promoted the final discard of illusions among the Japanese people regarding the aims of the American occupation.

The exposure of the aggressive imperialist policy of the American occupiers and their Japanese network of agents is the necessary condition for a further expansion in the mass movement to create a united, national liberation, democratic front and to create a democratic, peace-loving and free Japan.

The path to a shining future for the Japanese people was outlined in the simple and sincere words of the leader of the peoples, J. V. Stalin, who wished the Japanese workers liberation from unemployment and low wages and liquidation of the high prices of mass consumers' goods; the Japanese peasants, liberation from landlessness or insignificant plots of land and liquidation of high taxes; the entire Japanese people and their intelligentsia, successes in the struggle to maintain peace and to restore national independence, total victory for the democratic forces of Japan, a revival and an advance in the economic life of the country and prosperity for national culture, science and art.

The historic message of Comrade Stalin instilled faith in the hearts of the working people of Japan fighting against the American yoke. They took heart on hearing from the great leader of the peoples that the peoples of the Soviet Union, who themselves in the past experienced the horrors of foreign occupation in which Japanese imperialists also took part, fully understand the sufferings of the Japanese people, sympathize with them profoundly and believe that they will bring about the revival and independence of their homeland just as the peoples of the Soviet Union did in their time.

Korea

[During the week Pravda and Izvestia published 26 reports, signed articles and editorials on American atrocities in Korea. Some of the items:]

(Editorial)—AMERICAN MILITARY'S VILLAINOUS CRIMES. (Pravda, May 16, p. 1. 1100 words. Condensed text:) Every day brings reports of new monstrous crimes by the American aggressors in Korea.

For almost two years the American interventionists have been committing outrages on Korean soil, covering it with the blood of peace-loving people. The American invaders commit their crimes in a methodical, carefully thought-out manner, cold-bloodedly. They burn the peaceful cities and villages of the Korean people with napalm bombs, they shoot the civilian population and murder women and children. The ruling circles of the U.S.A. have set in motion the most inhuman and dastardly weapons for the mass extermination of people, bacteriological

weapons, whose use is prohibited by international law and unanimously condemned by all progressive mankind.

The American military has embarked on the path of Hitlerite tyranny, on the path of bloody brigandage. It is flouting all the standards of human morality, it is cynically and brazenly violating international agreements providing for humane treatment of prisoners of war and the peaceful population.

One cannot read without wrath and indignation the reports about the bestial vengeance which the American interventionists are wreaking on prisoners of war in Korea. The Korean and Chinese peoples call Kojé Island, where American camps for prisoners of war are situated "death island." Fanatical tortures, violence, mass murders—such are the methods with the aid of which the hangmen in American army uniforms mete out retribution to the prisoners of war.

World public opinion has not forgotten the savage vengeance which the American military wrought in February, 1952, on Kojé Island on captured soldiers of the North Korean People's Army and the Chinese people's volunteers. The American murderers machine-gunned unarmed prisoners and threw hand grenades among them. As a result, more than 200 prisoners of war were murdered or injured. Dozens of prisoners of war were murdered or injured again, in March.

The American interventionists, grossly violating the Geneva Convention on prisoners of war and violating the standards of international law, made an attempt to detain captured soldiers of the Korean People's Army and Chinese volunteers, to prevent them from returning to their homeland and to hand them over to the Kuomintang clique and the gang of the traitor to the Korean people Syngman Rhee. To carry out their heinous and criminal plans the American aggressors conducted so-called "individual screening" of prisoners, employing violence and torture in so doing, intending to intimidate the prisoners of war, to compel them to betray their homeland, to force them to fight their own people.

The position of the prisoners of war became more and more intolerable daily. The American command turned the prisoner-of-war camps into torture camps and surpassed the Hitlerite fascists with its sadistic methods of committing outrages on people.

On May 7 the prisoners of war on Kojé Island in South Korea expressed a wrathful protest against the bestial regime in the camp. The prisoners of war detained the commandant of the camp, the American Gen. Dodd, and submitted a series of demands. ...

The new commandant of the camp, Gen. Colson, appointed to replace Gen. Dodd, was compelled to acknowledge the justice of the demands by the prisoners of war. He stated: "I admit that there were instances of bloodshed when many prisoners of war were killed or injured by United Nations troops." Colson also admitted that forcible screening was carried on among the prisoners of war in order to incorporate them in the army of mercenaries of the American interventionists. He promised to "put an end to the violence and bloodshed in the future." Having received the reply with Colson's pledge, the prisoners of war released Gen. Dodd.

Thus, the American Gen. Colson confirmed the facts of brutal treatment of prisoners of war, well known to the world from the reports of North Korean and Chinese sources. ...

The unheard-of villainies of the American interventionists on Kojé Island have again shown the whole world what path the American imperialists are following. Covering themselves with the United Nations flag, the American invaders regard the standards of international law and international agreements as nonexistent for them. They do not recognize the laws of mankind, they know only one law—the law of gangsters, the law of Hitlerite brigandage. ...

AMERICAN GESTAPO MEN'S ATROCITIES ON KOJE ISLAND. (By Staff Correspondent A. Tkachenko. Pravda, May 18, p. 4. 1300 words. Condensed text:) Pyongyang—In Korea Kojé Island is called the American Majdanek. This island, which has an area of 300 square kilometers, is now encircled by six rows of barbed wire through which an electric current runs. The American gestapo men have set up dozens of concentration camps and prisons here for captured soldiers of the Korean People's

Army and Chinese people's volunteers, and also for peaceful inhabitants of North Korea forcibly driven away by the interventionists during their retreat.

On Koje a bacteriological laboratory and a chemical laboratory have been fitted out, in which poison gases, microbes of plague, cholera and other diseases are tested on living people.

The island has become a grave for thousands of people tortured by the American hangmen. In January and February, 1952, more than 7000 Korean patriots were shot or hanged here. In two days alone—Feb. 18 and May 1—670 people were shot for allegedly inciting the prisoners of war to rebellion.

Typhus and plague—the result of the criminal experiments to test bacteriological weapons—have taken away thousands of human lives.

The bloody reprisals on the island have become more frequent, especially of late. The American military command is sending punitive expeditions there, one after another.

Eyewitnesses—captured soldiers of the Korean People's Army and Chinese volunteers who recently succeeded in escaping from there—can testify best of all to the regime of torture and violence existing on Koje Island.

The newspaper Choson Inmingun has published letters from three ex-prisoners of war—Sgt. Che Son Ok of the People's Army, Cpl. Li Hun Si and Pvt. Yun Chang Il, who escaped from Koje at the beginning of May. Sgt. Che Son Ok says in his letter:

"The horrors which I experienced on Koje Island and which our brothers who have fallen into the hands of the American fascists are still suffering there, are beyond any description. American captivity is hell, but not ordinary hell, not as I imagined it to be from books and fairy tales, but more terrible and horrible. My heart bleeds when I remember that my comrades still languish in torture and suffering there on Koje Island. ...

"In the middle of April," Che Son Ok continues, "the American Gen. Dodd came to our camp and made a speech at a meeting of prisoners of war. The general stated that the American command intends to release prisoners of war to serve in the 'UN forces.' For this it is required that a prisoner of war sign the appropriate pledge in his own blood. From the crowd of prisoners there resounded cries of: 'Let us go home, we do not want to join the "U.N. Forces!"' 'We demand fulfillment of the Geneva Convention!', 'We will not die for the Americans!' The general quickly disappeared and his guards opened fire on the prisoners with machine guns and rifles. Eighteen were killed and 38 injured. The next day individual cross-examinations of prisoners of war began. I was also summoned for cross-examination. An American colonel asked me whether I knew the name of prisoners of war who are members of the Korean Worker's Party. 'If you are sincere,' he said, 'I will give you \$800 and release you. You will be able to go home and you will be a free citizen.'

"I refused to answer. After this I was taken away to a dark cellar and stripped naked. They began to beat me with a leather whip. I lost consciousness several times; they poured water over me and continued the flogging."

Another prisoner of war, Cpl. Li Hun Si, says in his letter that the commander of the camp summoned him personally and demanded that he write in his own blood a statement to the effect that he had refused to return to North Korea. After Li Hun Si had refused to do this, he was inhumanly tortured: needles were driven under his nails, he was hung upside down and burned with red-hot irons. ...

Newspapers have published a report that a partisan detachment May 13 attacked a column of trucks carrying prisoners of war from Pusan northward and liberated over 170 captured soldiers of the People's Army and Chinese volunteers. The prisoners turned out to be from Koje Island. Through the partisan radio station they addressed a letter to the Korean and Chinese peoples. The letter states:

"Dear brothers and sisters in Korea and China! The American monsters on Koje Island are committing unheard-of atrocities on prisoners. ...

"But the murderers and hangmen will not break the will of the Korean and Chinese patriots. No threats and tortures will help the interventionists to force the prisoners of war to betray their homeland."...

AMERICAN AGGRESSORS' BLOODY VIOLENCE AGAINST KOJE ISLAND PRISONERS OF WAR.—Statement by Staff Representative of Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers. (Pravda, May 17, p. 4. Complete text:) Peking (Tass)—A Hsinhua correspondent has reported from Kaesong:

A staff representative of the Korean People's Army and the Chinese people's volunteers has published a statement regarding the demands which were advanced to the American military authorities by the Korean and Chinese prisoners of war on Koje Island. The statement says:

The opposition which was recently shown by our captured personnel to American evil deeds—the "voluntary repatriation" and "compulsory screening" of our captured personnel on Koje Island—has completely exposed the Americans' lie that 100,000 of our prisoners of war "refuse to be repatriated." When Mark Clark, commander of the aggressive U.S. forces in Korea, was compelled May 12 to publish the demands advanced by our prisoners of war to the American military authorities, the arguments in favor of American "voluntary repatriation" were finally and irrevocably shattered. Thus, the fact that this senseless demand, to which the Americans are clinging so stubbornly, was made merely to prolong and break up the truce talks in Korea was exposed.

The demands of our captured personnel "that the Americans immediately cease their barbaric acts, insults and tortures, forced signing of petitions in blood, mass murders and use of prisoners of war for experiments with poison gas, bacteriological weapons and atomic bombs," that "the rights and lives of prisoners of war, as stipulated by international law, be guaranteed,"—these are serious demands which show that the prisoner-of-war camps on Koje Island, where violence by the Americans prevails, are places where murders are committed. Further, the prisoners of war expose the false statements by Ridgway and Joy that our captured personnel are treated according to principles of "humanitarianism" and their insolent lie about respecting the "inalienable rights of the individual," etc., etc.

The fact that the prisoners resist so-called "voluntary repatriation" is completely natural and requires no explanation. In the American-controlled prisoner-of-war camps the very life and death of the war prisoners depend entirely on the American authorities and their hirelings, the secret agents of Syngman Rhee's and Chiang Kai-shek's bandits. And there can be no talk of the prisoners of war being able to act "voluntarily." The Americans in fact intend to hold our prisoners forcibly by "voluntary" repatriation, and our captured personnel have demonstrated a firm and inflexible will and determination to resist this forcible detention.

Our captured personnel have also demanded that the Americans immediately cease their "compulsory screening," cease returning the prisoners of war at the point of a gun in order to transfer them to the Syngman Rhee or Chiang Kai-shek bandits as cannon fodder. The right to return home to a peaceful life—this is the inalienable right of every prisoner of war. The immediate duty of the commands on both sides is to repatriate unconditionally all prisoners of war held by both sides after the truce goes into effect.

International law has never stipulated that the question of repatriation of prisoners of war should be decided by "screening." When our captured personnel resisted the forcible "screening," they took the chance that the Americans might retaliate with bloodshed and repress them. This, more than anything else, verifies the fact that the "screening" is a completely illegal and ill-intentioned act, one of the forms of coercion the Americans apply.

This confirms the fact that the "results of the screening," presented by the Americans, were obtained by forcible means and that the American proposal on the "joint and open verification of the screening of prisoners of war" is an attempt to legalize the results which they obtained by force.

Our captured personnel's request that the Americans recognize a delegation chosen by the prisoners is a legitimate one, completely in keeping with the Geneva Convention. These four demands presented by our captured personnel to the command of the American prisoner-of-war camp are completely correct. All the officers and soldiers of the Korean People's Army and the Chinese people's volunteers fully support these just demands.

Clark said openly in his statement that the American side will not fulfill the promise which it gave our captured personnel. The U.S. Department of Defense also published a statement, attempting to refuse fulfillment of the promise by the American side and to justify its crimes. Thus, the Americans break their word in rejecting the promise given to our captured personnel and in continuing to pursue their bloody policy with regard to our captured personnel in violation of the principles of humanitarianism and the Geneva Convention. At the same time they are trying, by means of these statements, to support the so-called "voluntary repatriation" and compulsory screening, which are directed at prolonging and breaking up the negotiations. The American military authorities earlier, however, gave our captured personnel a plain promise not to conduct "the compulsory screening and rearming of prisoners." They also promised "to stop further bloodshed and violence."

The American aggressors will never be able to deny what they have admitted and to retract their promises. However brazenly the Americans reject their promises and however stubbornly their delegates at the truce talks insist on their unreasonable proposals, which are based on the completely bankrupt assertion of "voluntary repatriation" and "the results of screening," the delegation of the Korean People's Army and Chinese people's volunteers will come out unwaveringly against the bloody American policy with regard to our captured personnel, which is contrary to the Geneva Convention, and will come out emphatically against the one-sided and groundless American proposal and the compulsory detention of our captured personnel. All the commanders and soldiers of the Korean People's Army and Chinese people's volunteers will not cease their struggle until such time as our captured personnel achieve realization of their sacred right to return home, after the truce has come into force, to a peaceful life.

AMERICAN INTERVENTIONISTS' INHUMAN TREATMENT OF CAPTURED SOLDIERS OF KOREAN PEOPLE'S ARMY AND CHINESE VOLUNTEERS. (Pravda, May 17, p. 4; Izvestia, p. 3. 1000 words. Condensed text:) Peking (Tass)—A Hsinhua correspondent reported from Kaesong May 14:

At today's meeting of the full delegations at the truce talks in Korea the leader of the Korean and Chinese delegation, Gen. Nam Il, vigorously condemned the other side for its inhuman treatment of captured personnel of the Korean and Chinese side and for the forcible conduct of so-called "screening" intended to detain captured personnel of the Korean and Chinese side as cannon fodder. In sharp terms Gen. Nam Il pointed out that even the commander of the American prisoner-of-war camp was fully compelled to admit the criminal acts committed by the American side. This goes to prove to people the world over that the so-called "voluntary repatriation" is nothing more than the result of violence and forcible screening.

Gen. Nam Il stated:

After your side had put forward its April 28 proposal, our side submitted a perfectly just and reasonable compromise counter-proposal May 2. However, your side, in refusing to continue the discussion but reiterating in so doing the old assertion that your proposal is "final, firm and irrevocable," all the time occupies a haughty position by not heeding to the voice of reason and not conducting negotiations. ...

To reach an agreement and an armistice you must change your haughty position and abandon the attempt to detain captured personnel of our side and immediately discuss the given question on the basis of our May 2 proposal.

KOREAN TRUCE TALKS.—Statement by Gen. Nam Il. (Pravda, May 18, p. 4, 950 words; Izvestia, 1200 words. Condensed text:) Peking (Tass)—A Hsinhua correspondent reported May 16 from Kaesong:

At today's meeting of the full delegations at the Korean truce talks Gen. Nam Il stated that the absurd principle of the American side on so-called "voluntary repatriation" has been fully discredited as a result of the determined and just opposition by the captured personnel of our side.

The chief of the delegations of the Korean and Chinese sides stated that the facts which have become known to the whole world through the statement by the commandant of the American P.O.W. camp show indisputably that the so-called "voluntary re-

patriation," and also "screening and rescreening" are merely tricks intended to hold Korean and Chinese prisoners by force in order to use them as cannon fodder. Since "screening" is in itself absurd and intolerable, it cannot be reasonable or acceptable under any conditions. Gen. Nam Il further stated that the Korean and Chinese side firmly opposes the absurd principle of so-called "voluntary repatriation" and any "screening" and "rescreening" based on it. ...

"The Geneva Conventions clearly provide that prisoners of war may not be refused repatriation and that no "screening" of prisoners is permissible. You are tearing up the Geneva Conventions and using other tricks to carry out your criminal plans.

"However, this deceives neither us nor any honorable, impartial organization. We firmly oppose your unreasonable principle of so-called 'voluntary repatriation' and all forms of 'screening and rescreening' based on it. At these meetings we have at all times attempted to discuss this question and find ways to settle it on the honest basis of our proposal. You have no grounds to oppose holding regular meetings, without officially declaring the truce talks to be at an end.

"Since both sides are obliged to attend the meetings, we propose to continue the meetings tomorrow at the usual time."

Viet Nam

COLLAPSE OF AMERICAN-FRENCH IMPERIALISTS' PLANS IN VIET NAM. (By I. Podkopyayev. Trud, May 14, p. 3. 1500 words. Condensed text:) A new name has appeared in the gallery of stooges for the French imperialists in Indo-China. This is Jean Letourneau, Minister Without Portfolio. He was recently appointed to the post of High Commissioner in Indo-China with the broadest powers. The French press does not conceal the fact that the chief reason for appointing Letourneau, who, in essence, has been given dictatorial rights, is the defeat of the colonial forces at Hoabinh and the subsequent failures on other fronts in Viet Nam. ...

In order to maintain their hold in Indo-China, the French colonizers are resorting to inhuman methods of warfare, using mass extermination tactics on peaceful inhabitants in occupied territory and creating desert zones around captured areas.

The U.S. ruling circles are doing everything possible to prevent the defeat of the French invaders. The departure of the French from Indo-China would mean its loss for Washington also. ...

In providing increasing military support to the French colonizers the U.S. ruling hierarchy displays special "concern" for Emperor Bao Dai's puppet government. For a long time the overseas imperialists have in particular busied themselves with creating a Bao Dai army and have taken on half the expenses to equip and maintain it.

The American aggressors calculate to deceive public opinion with this intrigue and to convince it that the war against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam is allegedly being waged not by the united forces of imperialism but by the Viet Nameese themselves who do not want to put up with the people's regime. The U.S. billionaires also hope that by replenishing the depleted French forces with Bao Dai divisions they will be able to drag out the Viet Nam war indefinitely, which, along with the Korean intervention, is bringing them fabulous profits.

The overseas imperialists have far-reaching aims in embarking upon this adventure. They want to turn Viet Nam into a colony for themselves and its territory into a springboard to expand aggression in Asia.

But the people of Viet Nam have no intentions whatsoever of being cannon fodder for Wall Street magnates. ...

Joseph Kennedy, the former U.S. Ambassador to Britain, noted: "We are supported in Asia only by those states in which we or Western Europe have some semblance of control. Our point of view is no longer upheld by those who are interested in independence, land and other reforms. In many respects our diplomacy in Southeast Asia has fallen through." ...

Under the leadership of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and government the Viet Nam people have won major victories in building a people's democratic state. In 1951 there was enacted the common agricultural tax law, which was a substantial stimulus to the further development of agriculture. ...

The Viet Nam people have also achieved considerable success in developing national industry. Ten times more coal is mined now in Northern Viet Nam than in 1947. The light industry enterprises produced 200% more fabrics and foodstuffs in 1951 than in 1949. The competition to increase output has developed widely at the enterprises of the country. The rationalizers' movement has become quite widespread. ...

The competition that has been launched at the republic's enterprises to increase labor productivity is evidence of the unshakable determination of the working people in the country to fulfill the plan successfully. By their selfless toil on the home-front, by their heroic exploits at the front the Viet Nam people are forging victory over the interventionist forces and no provocations and adventures of the American-French imperialists will be able to shake the courage of the freedom-loving people waging a just war for liberation.

EASTERN EUROPE

Finland

IN FINNISH DIET. (Pravda, May 16, p. 4; Izvestia, p. 3. Complete text:) Helsinki (Tass)—In the Finnish Diet the government bill on the so-called reorganization of the Finnish armed forces is under consideration.

During discussion of the bill, Aimo Aaltonen, Chairman of the Communist Party of Finland and Deputy to the Diet, pointed out that an attempt is being made by means of the bill to establish a basis for increasing the armed forces of Finland.

Aaltonen stressed that circles which demand an arms race assert that the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid pledges Finland to an expansion of its armed forces and to economic sacrifices for the benefit of the war machine.

Aaltonen further pointed out that such a point of view is one-sided and incorrect since the Soviet-Finnish treaty is designed not to prepare for war but to strengthen peace.

"In our opinion," he said, "the significance of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid is, above all, the fact that it guarantees peace and the independence of our country."

Aaltonen criticized the so-called "territorial system of defense of the country" proposed by the bill, pointing out that such a system once depended upon the Schutzkorps organization, whose fascist character is well known.

Aaltonen stressed that the government bill does not correspond to the elementary demands of democracy since, under the terms of the bill, the Diet has almost no opportunity to control the army's activities.

Should the bill be approved, it will become effective Oct. 1, 1952.

At a session of the Diet May 13, when the bill was considered at the second reading, the right-wing majority in the Diet voted to approve it.

The third reading is yet to come.

Tyokansan Sanomat states in an editorial on the bill that agents of the American imperialists, who are attempting to turn the country into a springboard for a new war, are demanding an increase in Finland's armaments.

Immediately after approval of the bill, the newspaper states, demands for an increase in military appropriations, for an increase in army personnel, for an expansion in construction of airfields, barracks and other military institutions, for large-scale organization of training for reserves, etc., would follow automatically.

In discussing attempts by supporters of the bill to make use of references to the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid between Finland and the U.S.S.R. for purposes of their own, the newspaper emphasizes that such references are a gross distortion of the substance and aim of the treaty, which is designed to strengthen friendship between Finland and the Soviet Union and to strengthen peace in Europe.

The newspaper recalls that the Soviet Union has never demanded an increase in Finland's armaments and that the Soviet people, on their part, have always carried out and are carrying out a policy of defending peace, a policy of reducing armaments.

TO THE DETRIMENT OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP OF PEOPLES. (By P. Grigoryev. Trud, May 17, p. 4. Complete text:) Recently the fourth anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid between the Soviet Union and Finland was celebrated widely.

The development of relations between the U.S.S.R. and Finland, Finnish Prime Minister Kekkonen stated in his speech at a formal meeting in Helsinki, "has given the entire world an example of the magnificent results which can be obtained, given a sincere will to create mutual understanding between peoples. This is a convincing example of mutual, practical cooperation between peoples in the cause of preserving peace."

The press noted that the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid, which was signed four years ago, is promoting the strengthening and expansion of economic and cultural relations between the Soviet and Finnish peoples and is serving the cause of peace throughout the world.

In particular, the expansion of cultural relations between Finland and the Soviet Union is shown, for instance, by the exchanges of various delegations. In 1951, 17 Finnish delegations visited the U.S.S.R. Many Soviet workers in culture, science and the arts visited Finland.

The facts show that broad strata of the Finnish people are trying sincerely to strengthen and expand friendship and cooperation between the U.S.S.R. and Finland.

However, some Finnish reactionaries, the obsequious servants of foreign imperialists, are trying by all means to prevent the growth of sympathy for the Soviet Union among the broad popular masses of Finland.

At the bidding of their trans-Atlantic inspirers, the Finnish reactionaries carry on anti-Soviet propaganda, using motion pictures and the press for these dirty aims.

Recently the newspaper Tyokansan Sanomat, in an article on American propaganda in Finland, noted the curious fact that in the press of the Social Democratic and coalition parties of Finland articles frequently appear in which the texts literally coincide. The newspaper comes to the conclusion that the reactionary organs of the press are receiving the material for their articles, which are filled with all kinds of lies and hostile attacks on the Soviet Union and progressive forces in Finland, from the propaganda centers in the U.S.A.

In the motion picture theaters of Helsinki and other Finnish cities, there are American, British and Finnish films which openly propagandize for war and are as a rule anti-Soviet.

The democratic press of Finland notes in this connection that, although Helsinki motion picture theaters show a large number of American films which are openly hostile to the Soviet Union, the agencies of censorship remain idle. The press cites instances which show that the Finnish authorities can, if they so desire, exert their influence on motion picture theater repertoires.

For instance, when the Helsinki motion picture theaters showed a film entitled "Finnish Girls in Stockholm," the Finnish authorities demanded that this film be returned to the censorship commission which, according to the newspapers, was to determine whether or not showing this film was detrimental to Finnish-Swedish relations. However, there has so far been no instance when the Finnish authorities have acted in a like manner in regard to films and articles which are seriously detrimental to the cause of strengthening cooperation between the peoples of the U.S.S.R. and Finland.

NEAR EAST

Iran

International Review: AMERICAN INTRIGUES IN IRAN. (By G. Rassadin. Pravda, May 18, p. 3. Complete text:) The emissaries of Washington scurry about the Near and Middle Eastern countries. The journey to Teheran of Byroade, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Middle Eastern, South Asian and African Affairs, is associated with renewed American pressure on Iran.

In relating biographical data on the current American "guest," the Teheran newspaper Dad emphasizes that Byroade is not only

"a diplomat, but also a military man who has served in the Air Force and on the American general staff."

In commenting on Byroade's arrival, the Iranian press has selected two questions in particular: first, U.S. attempts, under the pretext of "mediation" in the Anglo-Iranian conflict, to secure possession of Iranian oil; second, the attempt to hasten putting the so-called American "military aid" program into action.

As recently as April, the Americans once more obtained Iran's consent to renew this "aid."

The American monopolies have drawn up plans to use Iran's economy for their aggressive purposes. The same Iranian newspaper Dad reports that the U.S. State Department intends to adapt "the enterprises of the Iranian oil industry to provide oil to countries of the Western bloc."

The Teheran newspaper Nabard reports frankly that Byroade "has expressed the American government's strong desire that Iran participate in the so-called Middle East defense system," in other words, in the plans to form a "Middle East command," long since worked out by the United States.

Representatives of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, an instrument of the American monopolies, are becoming quite active in Iran. This bank's representatives are attempting in every way to penetrate into the Iranian oil industry.

At the same time American agents are operating in Iran under the screen of the administration for carrying out the infamous Truman Point Four program. The Iranian press reported that U.S. representatives recently concluded with Iranian authorities a number of agreements which, under the guise of "technical assistance," are opening the way for American capital to penetrate Iran's industry.

Byroade's trip to Iran is yet another confirmation of the fact that American ruling circles are not abandoning their plans for the economic and military-political enslavement of Iran.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Brazil

Foreign Mailbag: BRAZILIAN 'GEOGRAPHY.' (Trud, May 17, p. 3. Complete text:) "Alonzo Ribeira! What is the largest state in Europe?"

"Luxemburg, Signor teacher!"

"And in Asia?"

"The Philippines, Signor teacher!"

"Excellent. Point them out on the map."

The Brazilian pupil goes up to the map. It has an extremely strange appearance. A considerable portion of Asia is missing. The greater half of Europe is missing. Between the pitiful remains of the European mainland and the islands of Japan an ocean stretches out.

Geography in Brazil is now being taught with new textbooks and new maps. A commission of the Ministry of Education decided to remove the sections on the U.S.S.R. and the people's democracies from the textbooks, and these countries are no longer designated on the maps. The Brazilian reactionaries would give their right arm to have no Soviet Union, no China, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria, Albania and no German Democratic Republic. But since this does not depend on them, they are at least making their dreams come true on the map.

Moreover, the Brazilian obscurantists are not remaking geography for nothing. They clearly hope to give satisfaction to their bosses—the American atom-mongers. They too wish to remake the world, but unlike the Brazilian "educators" they dream of doing this not with a pair of scissors but with the aid of bombs and plague-bearing fleas.

Vain hope! It has never occurred to the trans-Atlantic atom-mongers and the "geographers" that the camp of peace, democracy and socialism is invincible and that it is impossible to wipe out the truth about the U.S.S.R. and the people's democracies. The ordinary people everywhere are learning it without so much as glancing at "the very latest" textbooks and maps.

Canada

YANKEES IN CANADA. (By S. Shcherbatykh. Literaturnaya gazeta, May 20, p. 3. 2200 words. Condensed text:) In January, 1952, Sheehan, a member of the U.S. House of Representatives, came out in the American Congress with a bill to set up a special commission for studying the possibility of "the United States' annexing Canada" and for turning this great British Dominion into the 49th state of the U.S.A.

Such an open statement by an American Congressman, reflecting the attitude of the most aggressive U.S. imperialist circles, evoked considerable confusion in Canada. Even the Canadian Department of External Affairs, which by no means distinguishes itself by firmness, was compelled to dissociate itself from this brazen demand, stating through an official that it was "fantastic."

In reply to this reaction by Ottawa, Sheehan stated pointedly: "I am not one to throw words around without knowing what they mean." In Sheehan's words, his proposal has support in certain circles of the U.S.A.

What grounds had the rampant Yankee for demanding the annexation of a neighboring "independent" state?

Although formally Canada has so far been a Dominion of Britain, actually during the course of a fierce struggle between the imperialist plunderers it has long since been turned into one of the obedient vassals of the U.S.A. Step by step Wall Street is persistently squeezing the British imperialists out of their Canadian bailiwick. The American monopolies have seized many branches of industry in Canada. Eight billion dollars or 74% of all foreign capital investments in the country, fall to the lot of the U.S.A. Canada has been dragged into the aggressive Atlantic bloc. The Pentagon is setting up military bases on its territory and, under the flag of "joint defense," a considerable part of the country has been occupied by American troops.

The economic and military-political dependence of Canada on the United States has had its baneful influence on its culture, science and arts. Over a period of many years American businessmen have flooded the Canadian market not only with worthless export goods, but have also stubbornly imposed on the Canadians the infamous "American way of life." ...

The intervention of the Yankees in the Canadian culture and science has in recent years gone so far that, under pressure of public opinion, the Canadian government was compelled to set up a special "Royal Commission to Investigate Problems of Literature, the Arts and Science." This commission consisted of five persons, headed by the present Governor-General of Canada, Vincent Massey, President of the University of Toronto, and took a trip around the country which lasted two years.

In a 500-page report presented to the government, the commission, although playing up the American "good neighbor" at every step, cites scandalous facts attesting to the complete loss of Canada's independence in the area of literature, the arts and science under the onslaught "of the all-pervading influence" of American monopolies, as the commission's report states. ...

We would like to cite here in somewhat condensed form some passages from the report by the Royal Commission. Here is what it says in particular:

"To the general picture of American influence which is spreading throughout our cultural life, it may be added that this influence extends far beyond the scope of our analysis. Lecturers from that part of Canada where the population speaks English who wish to develop their proficiency or to improve their qualifications almost automatically make a pilgrimage to the Columbia University Teachers' College or other such educational institutions. They return to occupy leading positions in primary and secondary schools and to become teachers in our regular schools and colleges. How many Canadians realize that the schools in the greater part of Canada mutely accept instructions from New York which they would not even think of accepting from Ottawa! Our use of American institutions or our overt and even servile imitation of these institutions has led to an uncritical acceptance of ideas and postulates which are alien to our traditions.

"At the present time the dependence on the United States by the English-speaking part of Canada is disproportionately great

in this respect. In primary and secondary schools the basic textbooks may be published in Canada, but teachers complain about the abundance of American auxiliary material. An example was cited in one of our reviews, as an illustration of the inacceptability of even the best American textbooks, that of 34 eighth-grade pupils in a Canadian school, 19 knew everything about the meaning of July 4 (the United States' Independence Day—S. S.) while only seven could relate the significance of July 1 (Canada's Dominion Day—S. S.)." ...

Emphasizing that American prevalence in Canadian educational institutions "constitutes only a part of a more important problem," the authors of the report also dwell on the situation in the arts. They point out, for instance, that the Canadian public is left to the whim of American entrepreneurs, who frequently push off second-rate performers on Canada."

"We will speak in more detail later of films and radio," the authors of the report continue, "but, in passing, one may note that on our national radio, which broadcasts Sunday symphony concerts from New York, soap operas are also broadcast." Pointing out that the flood of American magazines and other periodical publications "threatens to inundate our national production completely," the authors of the report cite for this purpose the following statement by the Society of Canadian Writers:

"Canadian culture with its Anglo-French basis will never attain the desired level until suitable measures are taken against the predominance in the Canadian press of the most repulsive productions of the American press, as long as thousands of pages with the stamp 'Made in the U.S.A.' are slavishly reproduced by English-language newspapers or are translated for readers who speak French, as long as trashy magazines and other publications of a similar nature are imported and distributed in Canada with no restrictions, as is now done." ...

What are the inferences? "The influence on Canadian life, to put it mildly, is extremely impressive," the authors of the report acknowledge in conclusion. "One cannot deny that a tremendous, disproportionate amount of the material coming from a certain foreign source may suppress, rather than stimulate, our own creative efforts. This material, which is taken passively, without any criteria for comparison, may weaken our ability for criticism. We have already seen that we have elements of a culture of our own in our history and traditions. But we must not close our eyes to the actual existing danger of permanent dependence."

The Royal Commission's report was presented to the Canadian government in the summer of 1951. The facts cited in the report made a striking impression on public opinion. When the Toronto newspaper the Financial Post, which reflects the views of powerful industrial and financial circles, conducted a poll in the 1952 New Year's issue on the question "What was the most significant event in Canada in 1951?" the overwhelming majority of those questioned replied: "The Royal Commission's report."

It would seem that one might expect the Canadian government to take immediate steps to save itself from the "degrading position" in which the country has been placed as a result of American predominance. But nothing of the kind occurred. In 1952 the Canadian government, as before, slavishly fulfills the demands of Wall Street to increase military expenditure and send Canadian soldiers and war materials to Korea and to Europe. As before, a turgid stream of newspapers and literary trash, Hollywood films, "comics" and such spiritual bane is flowing into Canada from the U.S.A. The policy of betraying national interests which is followed by the Canadian ruling circles allows the U.S. magnates, as before, to remain the all-powerful bosses of Canada, not only in determining its entire domestic and foreign policy, but also in imposing on the Canadian people the hateful "American way of life."

Mexico

ON PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS IN MEXICO. (Pravda, May 17, p. 3. Complete text:) New York (Tass)—According to a report by an Associated Press correspondent in Mexico, the national council for holding elections has decided to register as a Presidential candidate Lombardo Toledano, who is supported by a political coalition, the People's Party, headed by him and the Mexican Communist Party.

Other candidates for the Presidential post, for which the

election is to be July 6, 1952, are Henriquez Guzman of the United People's Party, Gonzalez Luna of the right-wing National Action Party and Ruiz Cortines of the government's Party of Revolutionary Institutions.

Lombardo Toledano's participation in the election as a Presidential candidate does not affect the agreement concluded earlier with Henriquez Guzman on a common list of candidates for Deputies to Congress who will adopt a common platform providing for defense of national interests against foreign intervention, peaceful settlement of international differences, agrarian reforms and general improvement in the conditions of the people.

United States

FANATICAL DELIRIUM OF CONTEMPORARY MALTHUSIANS. (By A. Tamarin. Literaturnaya gazeta, May 10, p. 4. 1900 words. Condensed text:) "After the atomic bomb the most threatening force in the world today is the unrestricted birth rate," maintains the American Malthusian Robert Cook. The voices of other American and British Malthusians echo his. ...

In recent times the theory of the so-called yellow peril has been restored and receives wide publication; the point at issue is that of the "threat" to Western Europe and the U.S.A. from the ever-increasing population of the Asian countries, mainly China and India. A certain Baker, for example, writes in one of the American geographic magazines that in 100 years the population of the U.S.S.R. will increase to 400,000,000 to 450,000,000, that of China to 800,000,000 and of India to 800,000,000, while in the U.S.A. the population will dwindle to 100,000,000. "Can 100,000,000 people, living in comparative luxury with an abnormally high percentage of elderly people, hold off from the Pacific Ocean 1,000,000,000 or 2,000,000,000 people of the 'Eastern world,' who will be drawn to the wealth of the U.S.A.?" Baker asks provocatively, and immediately calls for a preventive war to be started "before it is too late" against the peoples of the "Eastern world," the peoples of the U.S.S.R., China and the other democratic countries. ...

Under the pretense of concern for the populations in the colonies these new American-British Malthusians are talking with infamous cynicism about the "need to restrict the birth rate" in colonial and dependent countries. What this "concern" means may be seen from the example of Korea, Viet Nam, Malaya, Burma, the Philippines, Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia and other countries, where the American imperialists and their British and French partners are terrorizing and slaughtering multitudes of entirely innocent people. But the peoples of the oppressed countries with weapons in hand are upsetting the calculations of the Malthusians on reducing the population in these countries unresisted. ...

Abraham Stone, a specialist in sterilization, is traveling around the countries of Southeast Asia working out plans to reduce the population of these countries by "scientific methods." In particular, the Americans have imposed Stone's services on the government of Ceylon, which is slavish to Wall Street.

Issue after issue of the pseudoscientific American Journal of Heredity propagandizes forcible sterilization of the working people under the guise of so-called blocking. From its pages ring out calls to pass a law giving the government the right to declare any person whose standard of living is low, i.e., any American worker or small farmer, "under guardianship" and to take every step to prevent continuation of his line. And if these persons resist, they will be threatened by special labor concentration camps, where men and women are to be isolated from one another for a long time. A booklet recently appeared in the U.S.A. by M. Woodside, entitled "Sterilization in North Carolina." In the author's words, in North Carolina as throughout America "eugenics and social ideals have united and can be made effective by a policy which would try to encourage the birth rate among the sections of the population which are best provided for." Woodside especially recommends sterilizing Negroes and tries to assure his readers that he is not guided by racist considerations but by concern for the welfare of the Negroes themselves, who, after all, live in very great poverty and cannot provide for their children. A certain Allen Dale, a supporter of so-called "biological sociology," writes even more directly: "The ideal would be not a redistribution of wealth but that large families should be

born to parents in the upper classes and smaller families to parents in the lower classes." It would be difficult to invent a more open apology for capitalism, more insolent propaganda for American fascism!

Although the Anglo-American imperialists try to establish a theoretical base for the criminal activity of the warmongers, the facts confirm eloquently that the true reason for the growth of poverty among the toiling masses in the countries of imperialism is not overpopulation but contemporary capitalism with its inevitable, ever-growing crises and armaments races. ...

The rejuvenation by the ideologists of Anglo-American imperialism of Malthusian theories, which are jaded and have been disproved by reality, are evidence of their desire to justify aggression and to deceive the toiling masses. It is evidence of the hopeless blind alley in which contemporary bourgeois science finds itself, of the deep fear of the imperialists and their servants before the powerful growth of strength in the camp of peace, democracy and socialism.

ANOTHER HOLLYWOOD BLASPHEMY. (Sovetskoye iskusstvo, May 17, p. 4. Complete text:) "Viva Zapata" is the title of a new Hollywood film produced by Elia Kazan from a scenario by John Steinbeck.

Emiliano Zapata, as William Foster writes in his "Outline Political History of the Americas," is the symbol of the Mexican revolution. This brave leader of the disinherited peasantry of Mexico led a movement against the landowners under the slogan of "Land and Liberty." Zapata brought about the overthrow of the tyrant Diaz in 1911 and till the end of his life struggled valiantly against the betrayers of the revolution, by whom he was basely murdered in 1919.

How has Hollywood produced this film?

The revolutionary subject has been grossly falsified by the Hollywood motion picture businessmen.

Posing as friends of the Mexican people, the makers of the film have gone to great effort to disguise the role of American imperialism in Mexico.

The Mexican revolution was in nature not only bourgeois-democratic and agrarian, but also anti-imperialist. Foster writes that: "Porfirio Diaz was the agent of the American imperialists, and his overthrow by the Mexican people was a great blow for them." As a result of Diaz' activity, in 1910 about 80% of capital investments in Mexican railroads and mining was concentrated in the hands of the American monopolies, and they were the owners of 70% of Mexico's oil. The representatives of American imperialism from Taft to Hoover tried by all means to suppress the revolution. In 1914 President Wilson's troops occupied Vera Cruz for six months. Two years later Wilson sent an army to Mexico under the command of Gen. Pershing.

This so-called "revolutionary" Hollywood film is completely silent about the counterrevolutionary intervention and economic penetration of Mexico by American imperialism.

As the real character of the revolution is distorted and defamed, so the character of Zapata, the main hero of the film, is distorted. The role is played by Marlon Brando.

Thus this film about the Mexican revolution is no more "progressive" than other Hollywood films which openly propagandize the imperialist, aggressive policy of the Wall Street gentlemen.

World Economy

International Review: INTENSIFICATION OF STRUGGLE FOR MARKETS. (By G. Rassadin. Pravda, May 18, p. 3. Complete text:) Recently memoranda were exchanged between Great Britain and the United States on the problem of trade relations. The British protested the tariff barriers set up by the Americans, who are restricting the importation of goods from Britain and other countries in the sterling bloc into the U.S.A. London complained that the obstacles set up by Washington in Anglo-American trade relations will create "a nonbalance of payments" between the dollar and nondollar zones, and "this, in turn, cannot but be reflected in the ability and desire of governments to cooperate with the United States in trade and other policies," the British memorandum states.

In its reply to the British memorandum the U.S. Department of State attempts to cover up the squabbling for markets, into which not only the U.S.A. and Britain, but also other capitalist countries, have been drawn, by evading the issue with appeals for "free international trade." These appeals by American politicians are downright hypocrisy.

U.S. ruling circles are disrupting international trade for their own mercenary aims. The U.S.A. has not only broken off economic relations with the U.S.S.R. and the people's democracies, but is also deliberately destroying traditional trade relations between West and East.

As a result of pressure by the United States, the countries of Western Europe have wound up their trade with the countries of Eastern Europe, a fact which is reflected in the economy of West European countries.

Britain is attempting to penetrate U.S. markets to increase its dollar reserves. American businessmen, however, are persistently guarding the U.S. domestic market from European goods. At the same time Wall Street monopolists are demanding tariff reductions from satellite countries in order to open the doors wide for American goods.

The British monopolists are answering American discrimination by reducing their imports and taking other measures to protect the countries of the British Empire and the sterling bloc from further dollar encroachments. According to the data in United States News and World Report, "American exports to the sterling area on the whole are, as the result of recent measures, subject to a reduction of 15% in comparison with the 1951 level."

Dissatisfaction with the disruptive U.S. policy in international trade manifests itself ever more sharply, not only in the business circles of Britain but also in France, Italy, Sweden, Belgium, Holland, Denmark and Switzerland.

In the struggle for markets, in which the chief opponents in the postwar years have been the U.S.A. and Britain, Japan and Western Germany are taking an increasing part.

The economy and trade of Japan and Western Germany are now shackled by the American military occupation regime. The U.S.A. has artificially cut Japan off from her traditional markets. At the same time, the American monopolies are making use of Japanese industrialists for the conquest of British markets. The British paper Reynolds News has reported "a secret deal between American businessmen and the owners of Japanese textile enterprises, which was concluded with the intent of seizing foreign markets which are now in Britain's hands."

Both Japanese and the West German industrialists are trying more and more to free themselves from the bonds of American monopolies in order to reconquer lost positions in the world trade arena.

Japanese exports to the countries in the sterling area in 1951 increased 100% in comparison with 1950, reaching \$575,000,000.

West German exports rose from \$1,100,000,000 in 1949 to \$3,500,000,000 in 1951. According to data in the American press, in the first half of 1951 Western Germany exported, in comparison with the first half of 1950, five times as many goods to Argentina, four times as many to South Africa and nine times as many to India. West German exports to Latin America comprised \$350,000,000 in 1951.

The Western press is sounding an alarm concerning the sharpening of the struggle for markets in regions of Southeast Asia, the Near East, Africa and Latin America. "Goods from Germany and Japan, for which the way to their prewar markets in Eastern Europe and China is closed because of the 'cold war,' are pouring into the markets which Britain once considered hers," stated United States News and World Report. The Chicago Daily News states: "The Germans are heading for Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, Iran and Saudi Arabia to dispose of their goods. Postwar German competition, which the British and French feared, is becoming a reality."

The Associated Press reports that many American entrepreneurs are also expressing concern over the intensification of Japanese and West German competition.

The British Financial Times, anxious over the growth in West German exports, is demanding an increase in West German expenditures for "defense," bearing in mind that this will reduce the possibility of West German trade competition with Britain.

(Continued on Page 43)

Marxism-Leninism

EDITION OF MAO TSE-TUNG'S SELECTED WORKS.

(Pravda, May 15, p. 2; Izvestia, p. 3. Complete text:) The Foreign Literature Publishing House has begun publication of selected works of Mao Tse-tung in Russian. This four-volume edition is to be a complete translation of the four-volume selection of Mao Tse-tung's works issued in Chinese in Peking.

This collection includes his most important works relating to the various periods of the Chinese revolution. They have all been reviewed by the author prior to publication.

The first volume of the selected works has now appeared. It comprises works relating to the years 1926-1937 and embracing the period of the first and second revolutionary civil wars. This volume includes the articles "Class Analysis of Chinese Society," "Report on the Survey of the Peasant Movement in Hunan Province" and the pamphlet "Strategic Problems of the Revolutionary War in China," in which Mao generalizes the experience of the second revolutionary civil war. The widely known pamphlet "Concerning Practice," which is directed against the subjectivist errors of adherents of dogmatism, empiricism, etc., is also included.

The second and third volumes will cover works written in the period of the war against Japan. The fourth will contain works relating to the third revolutionary civil war and those written since the formation of the Chinese People's Republic.

The collection includes a preface by the commission of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee charged with publication of the selected works of Mao Tse-tung.

Criticism and Review: ECONOMIC VIEWS OF GREAT REVOLUTIONARY DEMOCRAT. (By I. Udaltsov and N. Khessin. Pravda, May 17, p. 3. 1900 words. Condensed text:)

... V. N. Zamyatin's recent monograph on the economic views of N. G. Chernyshevsky is a serious contribution to the history of economic thought and will be read with interest by a wide circle of Soviet readers.* ...

While he valued the scientific elements in the theories of classic bourgeois writers on political economy, Chernyshevsky at the same time saw the restricted class character of the school of Smith and Ricardo. He cultivated in the Russian reader the idea that after Smith and Ricardo bourgeois economists, frightened by the growth of the working people's struggle and the rapid development of socialist ideas, embarked on a course of conscious falsification, lies and deceit. ...

In his analysis of the capitalist economy, Chernyshevsky took a step forward in comparison with Ricardo in revealing the internal mechanism of the bourgeois system. In contradistinction to the classic British writers on political economy, who believed in the "eternal" and "ideal" nature of the spontaneous laws of capitalism, Chernyshevsky laid emphasis on the conflicts inherent in capitalism which lead to the permanent impoverishment of the broad masses of the working people and direct them along the path of a revolutionary replacement of capitalism by socialism. ...

In his teaching on rent Chernyshevsky showed more profoundly than Ricardo the character of capitalist relationships in agriculture. He criticized the "law" of marginal fertility and came close to discovering the existence of absolute rent. And whereas Ricardo directed his doctrine of rent only against the landowner class, Chernyshevsky used his rent theory to prove the necessity for a struggle by the working masses against the entire capitalist system. ...

Being a Utopian socialist, an ideologist of the peasant revolution, he did not understand that implementation of his program would not in fact lead to socialism but to a more rapid development of capitalism in Russia. Chernyshevsky did not know that only the proletarian revolution can lead to the victory of socialism and the liberation of the workers and working peasants from all forms of exploitation.

While noting the Utopian element in the views of

* V. N. Zamyatin, "Economic Views of N. G. Chernyshevsky," State Political Literature Publishing House, 1951, 448 pp.

Chernyshevsky, V. I. Lenin also revealed his great services to the Russian revolutionary movement and the development of scientific thought and vigorously opposed the liberal Narodniks' belittling of the views of this great revolutionary democrat. ...

Communist Party

Party Life: STRENGTH OF CRITICISM IS IN ITS EFFECTIVENESS. (By A. Navozov, Staff Correspondent for Azerbaijan Republic. Pravda, May 15, p. 2. 950 words. Summary:) Baku—At the report and election meetings and the borough Party conference in March and April, 1951, Communists of Baku's Molotov Borough criticized the borough Party committee and its departments and made worth-while recommendations for improving Party work in the borough. Immediately after the conference the departments worked with these recommendations in view and effected a number of improvements. Officials of the borough committee appeared more frequently in the Party organizations and made on-the-spot checkups on the fulfillment of directives from Party agencies.

The bureau of the borough committee discussed a report by the secretary of the Party organization at Oil Field No. 3 of the Molotov Oil Trust on action taken on recommendations made at the report and election meeting and instructed the primary Party units on practical measures to be taken in response to criticism. The intensification of Party work brought about increased production at the oil fields, but the borough committee began to be carried away by initial successes, and instead of intensifying its work began to admire what had already been done. Departments of the borough committee did not carry matters through or draw all conclusions from criticism, and the bureau failed to set them on the right course. Major shortcomings began to develop in economic activity as well, and the level of output at the fields fell off.

A breakdown in training of mass cadres "suddenly" developed in November. It developed that training courses had stopped back in July. The bureau of the borough committee had noted in a resolution that this was because the primary Party units of the fields and enterprises, the borough council of the oil workers' trade union and lower-echelon trade union organizations had shown no interest in technical studies and had not demanded fulfillment of the plan for cadre training. But what action had been taken by the borough committee itself?

Even though the Molotov Oil Trust fulfilled the oil and gas production plan last year it did not utilize existing potentialities for increasing production. The drop in oil output has not been stopped even now. The aktiv of the borough Party organization gave a Bolshevik appraisal of the situation when it noted that the borough Party committee and its departments and the primary Party units had "slackened Party organizational and political work."

The Party bureaus of certain primary units are also doing a poor job of carrying out the decisions of the report and election meetings. The Molotov Borough Party Committee made the mistake of taking initial successes for major ones and in its subsequent work not only failed to make progress but even failed to consolidate the successes gained.

One wonders why the Baku City Party Committee has ignored the incorrect practices of the Molotov Borough Committee.

The fact of the matter is that the city Party committee and its departments have also failed to draw the necessary conclusions from the criticism of Communists. It is true that the bureau and plenary sessions of the city committee have discussed important matters in the past year, but because their resolutions are not all carried out, criticism does not always achieve its aim.

Party Life: PARTY COMMITTEE AND SOVIET AGENCIES. (By I. Varvashenya, Secretary of Minsk City Party Committee. Pravda, May 16, p. 2. 1600 words. Summary:) Many comrades have been advanced to administrative posts in Soviet agencies and other public organizations. The city's Party committees

and the primary Party units of the Soviet institutions show great concern for the ideological and political training of Soviet officials and for improving their qualifications. Many Soviet administrative officials have been graduated from the republic Party school or the nine-month courses for Party and Soviet officials offered by the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee. Many are enrolled in evening universities of Marxism-Leninism, in the district Party schools or in circles, and many are studying Marxist theory independently. More than 60 persons are enrolled in correspondence courses, and four-fifths of all officials in the Soviet apparatus now have higher or secondary education.

A seminar has been organized on the recommendation of the city Party committee in order to improve the qualifications of Soviet officials. In addition to studying Soviet work and generalizing on valuable experience, the seminars include speeches by Soviet administrative officials.

Increasing the responsibility and developing the initiative of Soviet agencies, the city and borough Party committees constantly guide their work. Party committee meetings discuss many important problems of the work of the Soviets, such as participation of the Soviets in restoring and developing the city, carrying out the instructions of voters, handling complaints and letters from the working people, providing medical facilities, etc.

Close acquaintance with the work of the Soviets and their standing committees has enabled the city Party committee to reveal serious shortcomings in the organizational mass work of the Soviets. A plenary session of the city Party committee discussed means of improving this work in December, 1951, and members of the city committee and the Deputies invited to the session made many worth-while suggestions which served as a basis for working out concrete measures to eliminate the shortcomings revealed. The resolutions of the plenary session were discussed by the primary Party units, Deputies and the chairmen of the standing committees, all of which led to improved organizational mass work and improved ties between the Soviets and the masses. Sessions of the local Soviets began to be held regularly, and the Deputies took an active part in preparing for them and in discussing questions at them. Checkups on fulfillment of resolutions improved considerably.

After the plenary session the city committee and the city Soviet executive committee held a special city-wide meeting of Soviet officials which generalized upon worth-while experience in the work of departments and administrations, revealed shortcomings and outlined means for further developing the initiative and efficiency of the Soviet apparatus.

Constantly guiding the Soviets, the Party committees work persistently to improve the work of the standing committees, to get Deputies and the *aktiv* to serve on them and to teach the Soviet agencies to generalize upon and disseminate the experience of the committees. A conference of members of standing committees was held at the end of 1951, and speeches and articles by Deputies in the press and on the radio are being arranged for.

The work of the standing committees has increased considerably. Eighty per cent of all Deputies now serve on them, and they have brought 27 questions up for discussion by the city Soviet executive committee in the past year. Nevertheless, the city and borough Soviets have not yet ensured active effort by all standing committees. The municipal development committee and the housing committee still do poor work.

Because of war damage it became the main task of Party and Soviet agencies to restore industry, the municipal economy, etc., as soon as possible, and the joint work of Party, Soviet, economic and other organizations resulted in rapid recovery from the wounds of war.

The city and borough Soviets have done much to meet the material and cultural requirements of the people. The network of schools, hospitals, restaurants and service shops has expanded rapidly, while new streetcar lines are being laid, bus facilities increased and many apartments built. Local industry and the producers' cooperatives are producing more consumers' goods.

The city Party committee and the city Soviet have done

much to get the public to help improve the city. Thousands have helped build new squares and parks and to improve and landscape streets. About 50,000 trees and a large number of shrubs were planted in 1951 alone.

There are still shortcomings in Party guidance of the local Soviets. The Party committees have not achieved exemplary work by all Communists in the Soviet apparatus or complete satisfaction of the cultural and everyday requirements of the working people. Inefficiency in the work of the Soviets in 1951 resulted in failure to use the entire amount allocated by the state for housing repairs.

Soviet agencies receive many suggestions for improving the work of the Soviets and meeting the requirements of the people. On the recommendations of the working people the water supply, lighting and trade facilities in the suburbs and workers' settlements have improved considerably this year. As a checkup on the work of the Frunze Borough Soviet showed, however, some Soviet officials are not always attentive to the complaints and petitions of the working people and sometimes fail to answer them for a long time.

Sometimes the executive committees of the city and borough Soviets supplant live and concrete guidance of the work of industry and of cultural and service institutions with various meetings and conferences, wasting much time on drafting resolutions and not paying enough attention to carrying them out.

The Party committees still do not give the Soviet agencies enough help in perfecting their guidance of cultural and economic work. Sometimes borough Party committees tend to supplant the Soviet agencies, and sometimes even the city committee undertakes to handle minor economic matters. The city committee is now working to overcome these shortcomings.

Party Life: AN INSTRUCTOR WRITES A REPORT. (By A. Ivakhnenko, Staff Correspondent for Bryansk Province. *Pravda*, May 17, p. 2. 700 words. Summary:) Last summer Comrade Bugerya, instructor for the Karachev District Party Committee, went out to the Bocharsky Village Soviet, where he found serious shortcomings in the work of the Party organization of the Kuibyshev Collective Farm. Comrade Lesenkov, secretary of the Party organization, was afraid to spoil his relationship with Comrade Trishin, chairman of the collective farm, and had tolerated major shortcomings in the management of the farm.

After checking with the district committee Comrade Bugerya advised the Communists to elect a new Party bureau and secretary, which they did. The instructor helped Comrade Matyushin, the new secretary, to assign Communists correctly so that every brigade had Communists or Young Communist League members in it, and also helped the secretary draw up a new work plan. No political agitation had been done on the collective farm, so the instructor helped to form an agitation group and held several seminars for the agitators.

The instructor realized, however, that more than this was required, that there were other problems to be solved. Comrade Trishin, the collective farm chairman, for example, had worked earlier in a district organization and did not want to become a member of the collective farm because he looked on his work there as "temporary." It was necessary to come to an understanding with the Velyaminovskaya Machine and Tractor Station, which had failed to adhere to its contract obligations. Comrade Bugerya drew up a report about these and other matters for the secretary of the district Party committee.

One month, two, three months passed, and the questions posed had not even been investigated. It seems that the secretary of the district Party committee had lost the report.

Comrade Bugerya then wrote another report, stating that the Kuibyshev Collective Farm functioned worse rather than better after amalgamation with eight other small farms and that income had dropped. This report met the same fate as the first—or rather, it was not lost but put in a file and evidently not read.

Meanwhile, the situation is not improving. The artel made poor preparations for spring sowing and field work is going slowly. Comrade Trishin has not yet become a member of the collective farm.

The Karachev District Committee has the wrong attitude toward the reports drawn up by its instructors. It does not take account of the fact that in their reports the instructors give their impressions of their field trips, inform the committee officials about fulfillment of tasks and make concrete recommendations. Unfortunately, the secretaries of the Karachev District Committee rely solely on their own observations and conclusions.

The secretaries do not talk with the instructors when they return from their field trips. In fact they hardly talk to them at all except to order them to draw up resolutions or investigate complaints.

Such a state of affairs discourages the initiative of the district committee personnel and prevents effective control. There is hardly any need to show that this keeps the bureau of the district committee from discovering shortcomings promptly and from having a correct notion of the life of the district's Party organizations.

HEED VOICE OF THE PUBLIC. (By A. Chernichenko, Staff Correspondent for Ukraine Republic. Pravda, May 17, p. 2. 1500 words. Condensed text:) In March, 1952, the republic newspaper *Radyanska Ukraina* [Soviet Ukraine] printed a story "Concerning a Certain Letter to the Editor." It told of how the Secretary of the Zaporozhye Province Party Committee, Comrade Artyukhovsky, who is in charge of propaganda, sent to the editors a strange letter reading as follows:

"It has come to my attention that a correspondent of your newspaper has filed a dispatch on the work of the province Shchors Theater.

"For 20 years the Zaporozhye Shchors Theater has been trained on plays dealing exclusively with prerevolutionary, bourgeois Ukrainian life and folklore. At present the province Party committee is taking steps to re-educate the theater collective in the staging of Russian classical plays and works by Soviet authors. This work is very difficult and exacting. Any story printed in the newspaper may harm the execution of important measures directed toward a major reorganization of the theater and the elimination of the clique spirit.

"Therefore I urge you to delay temporarily (for three or four months) the publication of any stories about the Shchors Theater."

Despite this, *Radyanska Ukraina* printed a story about the real state of affairs in the province Shchors Theater of Music and Drama in Zaporozhye. The newspaper told of the directors' scornful attitude toward the production of plays on modern themes, of the neglected state of Party political work and the absence of criticism and self-criticism in the theater and of the unsatisfactory direction of the theater by the province Party committee and the province department of affairs of the arts.

As regards the actions of Comrade Artyukhovsky, the newspaper justly appraised them as fear of criticism and self-criticism. The newspaper condemned as incorrect the attempt of the Zaporozhye Province Party Committee to solve highly important problems of ideological work without the wide participation of Party organizations and the entire public.

A copy of the newspaper containing this story reached Zaporozhye, and it was secretly decided to hush it up. The province committee also failed to discuss the newspaper's critical comments on the poor work of the province agricultural propaganda administration, etc.

Disregard of press comments has become the regular practice of the Zaporozhye Province Party Committee. It has long since ceased to respond to articles in the republic press, to say nothing of the province and district newspapers. ...

Unfortunately, not all the republic organizations of the Ukraine set an example of the Bolshevik attitude toward comments in the local press. On April 20 *Pravda Ukrainy* [Ukraine Truth] printed a feuilleton exposing the illegal actions of the Communist Radchuk. As Chairman of the Ukraine Public Society of Hunters and Fishermen he embezzled and pilfered hundreds of thousands of rubles. By awarding bonuses to himself, and by other illegal means, Radchuk pocketed additional thousands. A certain Muller, chairman of the Odessa

Province society and a friend and crony of Radchuk, also pilfered large sums in state funds, as did others.

Radchuk should have been brought to trial, but instead he was promoted to the position of Director of the Ukraine Republic Council of Ministers' Chief Hunting Administration.

In his new office Radchuk behaved in a still more free and easy manner. In order to remove obstacles he began to get rid of people who made critical comments on the unsatisfactory work of the administration and to dismiss without cause Communists and specialists with a higher education. One of his first acts was to dismiss his deputy, Communist G. T. Pulyayevsky, because the latter refused to acquiesce in his illegal actions.

All this was told in the feuilleton, but almost a month went by and the newspaper still did not tell its readers what measures had been taken in regard to Radchuk. What's it all about?—readers rightly ask in numerous letters to the editor. The fact is that Radchuk turned out to have influential protectors and patrons. It appears that he was promoted in accordance with the wishes of certain officials of the agricultural department of the Ukraine Communist Party Central Committee, especially the director of this department, Comrade Doroshenko.

After the appearance in the press of the material exposing Radchuk, Comrade Doroshenko compounded his error. Instead of helping republic officials to come to an objective understanding of the affair, he embarked on a course of saving his own face and began to take steps to shield and whitewash his unsuccessful protégé. And Radchuk in his turn, taking advantage of this protection, hastily covered up the traces of his crimes and "organized" the sending of letters in his favor from private citizens to the Ukraine Communist Party Central Committee and the editors. It is characteristic that the representatives of the agricultural department did not even show an interest in the materials in the possession of the newspaper. But they should have done so! The paper possesses a number of convincing and incontrovertible documents showing Radchuk to be a dishonest and useless official. ...

The duty of every Party organization and every official is to heed responsively the voice of the public, to react in timely fashion to press comments.

PLENARY SESSION OF ARMENIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE. (Pravda, May 17, p. 1. 300 words. Summary:) Yerevan—A regular plenary session of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee has discussed the report of Comrade Arutinov, secretary of the Central Committee, on measures to ensure observance of the Collective Farm Statutes.

The session noted that the republic's Party organizations, carrying out the directives of the Party and government, have eliminated many violations and returned illegally seized land, produce and livestock to the collective farms. They have also strengthened the democratic foundations of collective farm administration. However, violations have not been entirely eliminated. Speakers at the session sharply criticized district Party and executive committees which know of violations but do not take vigorous measures against pilferers of collective farm property. It was noted that the Armenian Republic Council of Ministers and Ministry of Agriculture do not pay enough attention to the execution of their orders and frequently overlook violations of the Collective Farm Statutes.

The plenary session also discussed the report by Comrade Grigoryan, secretary of the Central Committee, on completion of the study year in the Party education system. While noting a general improvement in this work, Comrade Grigoryan pointed out that many district Party committees have not ensured systematic control over the work of the Party education system.

The session passed appropriate resolutions on the questions under discussion.

PLENARY SESSION OF TURKMENISTAN COMMUNIST PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE. (Pravda, May 16, p. 2. 275 words. Summary:) Ashkhabad—A regular plenary session of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee has dis-

cussed a report by Comrade Babayev, secretary of the Central Committee, on measures to ensure fulfillment of the 1952 pledges undertaken by Turkmenian cotton growers in their letter to Comrade Stalin.

The republic's cotton growers have engaged in competition with the collective farms of Uzbekistan, Tadzhikistan and Azerbaidzhan for a high yield. Sowing work has been carried out in a better organized fashion than last year.

The session also discussed a report by Comrade Khomyakov, secretary of the Central Committee, on the tasks of Party organizations in ensuring fulfillment of the state industrial and transportation plans in 1952. Speakers noted that the practice of overfulfilling gross output plans by producing goods of secondary importance has not yet been eliminated. Local and cooperative industry are not improving the quality of their output satisfactorily, the experience of production innovators is not energetically disseminated and not all Party and trade union organizations concern themselves constantly and profoundly with organizing socialist competition.

Follow-up on a Pravda Report: 'THE PARTY COMMITTEE AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS.'* (Pravda, May 14, p. 2. Complete text:) Pravda April 9, 1952, published an article under the above heading criticizing the guidance of work of scientific institutions by the Magnitogorsk and Chelyabinsk City Party Committees. The bureau of the Chelyabinsk Province Party Committee has discussed this article and found the criticism to be correct. A resolution adopted by the bureau charges city and district committees and the Party organizations of institutes with taking steps to eliminate the shortcomings revealed.

Follow-up on a Pravda Report: 'AT PLENARY SESSION OF CITY PARTY COMMITTEE.'† (Pravda, May 14, p. 2. Complete text:) Pravda April 20, 1952, published an article under the heading "At Plenary Session of City Party Committee," which revealed serious shortcomings in the preparation for and conduct of a plenary session of the Ramenskoye City Party Committee, Moscow Province. The bureau of the Ramenskoye City Party Committee has discussed the article and acknowledged the criticism to be correct. A resolution adopted by the bureau outlines measures to eliminate shortcomings in preparing and conducting plenary sessions.

Follow-up on a Pravda Report: 'AGAINST BUREAUCRATIC METHODS OF LEADERSHIP.'‡ (Pravda, May 15, p. 2. Complete text:) The political department of the Kuibyshev Railroad has informed the editor that the article "Against Bureaucratic Methods of Leadership," published in Pravda April 24 correctly revealed serious shortcomings in its work. This article was discussed at a meeting of the Party organizations of the railroad's political department and at meetings of secretaries of Party organizations in the political departments of the divisions. The work of the political department was severely criticized during the discussion of the article.

Officials of the railroad's political department have been sent out for 20 days to help the political departments of the divisions and the primary Party organizations improve Party organizational and political work in the railroad's divisions and enterprises. A meeting of the railroad's Party *aktiv* is planned for May to discuss the state of Party organizational and political work on the railroad and measures for improving it.

Young Communist League

YOUNG LENINISTS' HOLIDAY. (Pravda, May 19, p. 1. Complete text:) Today is the 30th anniversary of the founding in our country of the Young Pioneer organization which bears the name of V. I. Lenin.

Soviet children greet this day with joy. In the schools, Young Pioneer clubs, clubs and children's parks discussions are taking

place on the history of the Young Pioneer organization, on the great leaders V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin and on the life and education of young Leninists. The Young Pioneers will hear teachers, Stakhanovites, Heroes of the Soviet Union, writers, artists and scientists.

In many schools in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Minsk and other cities Young Pioneer meetings will be devoted to this anniversary. Exhibits and photographic displays will tell of the glorious 30-year career of the Young Pioneer organization. Children's libraries are organizing readers' conferences at which the best works about children by Soviet authors will be discussed.

In connection with the anniversary the State Children's Publishing House is producing new editions of A. I. Ulyanova's "Childhood and School Years of Ilyich" and G. Leonidze's "Stalin: Childhood and Adolescence."

30TH ANNIVERSARY OF V. I. LENIN YOUNG PIONEER ORGANIZATION.—Formal Meeting in Bolshoi Theater. (Pravda, May 20, p. 2. 1100 words. Summary:) A formal meeting dedicated to the 30th anniversary of the V. I. Lenin Young Pioneer Organization took place yesterday in the Bolshoi Theater. It was organized by Central and Moscow Committees of the Young Communist League.

The speaker, N. A. Mikhailov, emphasized that in the past 30 years the Young Pioneer Organization had traversed a long and glorious path. From the first small groups it had grown into an all-Soviet organization uniting in its ranks more than 19,000,000 school children.

Dozens of newspapers and magazines for children are published in our country. Every summer a cheerful and noisy family of Young Pioneers sets out for country camps and on hiking expeditions.

At their meetings and gatherings the Young Pioneers hear about the great leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet people, V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin, about important political events, about our socialist motherland and about the successes of the Soviet people in building communism.

A message of greeting was enthusiastically dispatched to Comrade Stalin.

Those present at the meeting sang the Party anthem, the "Internationale."

In conclusion a large concert took place in which professional stars and Moscow Young Pioneer amateur arts groups took part.

State and Law

SECRETARY OF PROVINCE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE SUPPRESSES CRITICISM. (By Staff Correspondent I. Sopov. Izvestia, May 18, p. 2. 550 words. Summary:) Stalino—The province newspaper Radyanska Donechchina [Soviet Don] printed May 11 a short article entitled "Found in the Net," criticizing the formulation of a number of resolutions by the Slavyansk District Soviet Executive Committee and advising Chairman Comrade Zaichenko to read resolutions before signing them.

The newspaper was right to publish this article. A number of city and district Soviet executive committees in Stalino Province draw up extremely awkward resolutions and other documents.

Comrade Verkhovsky, secretary of the province Soviet executive committee, saw in the article an indirect criticism of the work he supervised, and reacted very rapidly to the criticism. He reacted in his own way, however.

The day after the article appeared Comrade Subbotin, in charge of the province executive committee's organizational instruction group, was called into the secretary's office and instead of being greeted had the newspaper thrust toward him:

"Read this!"

"What? 'Found in the Net?' I read it. It's all correct. I've told you about this a number of times."

"And—you think it's correct?"

Then, in the presence of personnel of the secretariat, Comrade Subbotin was asked a pointed question:

"Did you write it?—And if you didn't write it, who did? Where did he get his facts?"

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 15, pp. 25-26.

† Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 16, pp. 21-22.

‡ Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 17, pp. 15-16.

When it turned out that not Comrade Subbotin but another official of the executive committee was the author of the article, the indignant secretary asked who had allowed such a thing:

"Here's the point. We need instructors, not newspaper correspondents. We had a person like that and he's left us now. Understand?"

Late that evening Comrade Subbotin was again summoned to the secretary's office, and this time the secretary did not have to choose his words. He categorically demanded that Comrade Subbotin write an explanation and acknowledge his "errors."

We do not know what Comrade Verkhovsky wrote on Comrade Subbotin's explanation, and that is not what matters. What does matter is how the province Soviet executive committee will react to Comrade Verkhovsky's conduct. If he suppresses criticism even of district Soviet executive committees, what will happen when the province committee or its secretary are criticized?

(Feuilleton)—COURT REPORT IN THREE PARTS. (By V. Biryukov. *Izvestia*, May 18, p. 2. Complete text:) Alma-Ata—Part One.—The height of spring, 1950. The sun is pleasantly warm and the air is heavy with the odor of lilac and bird cherry. Spring freshets flow from the Altai Mts. and babble through the streets of Protasovo village.

Nature's revelry intoxicated Mirza Abdukhalikov too. Responding to the voices of spring, Chairman Abdukhalikov of Border Guard Collective Farm decided to celebrate his wedding—the sixth.

Streams of honey, whole rams and other victuals flowed from the artel's stores to the chairman's abode, and happy friends gathered at the table of the hospitable Mirza. The glasses clinked, the toasts were endless, and Abdukhalikov celebrated one day, two, a week—

The wedding stores gave out, and where might there be more? Mirza's dim, dull eyes rest on the somewhat inebriated business manager, Dolozhanov.

"Zarkman!" he quietly summons Dolozhanov. "Did you hear those bulls bellowing in the hills yesterday?"

"How could I help it, Mirza?" the business manager smiled slyly. "They say five of them broke out of the state herds."

"And don't you think these wayward animals could be lassoed?" asked Abdukhalikov merrily.

The bull hunters set out for the hills toward evening, again the meat kettles boiled furiously, and the worldly groom's feast resumed.

The collective farmers complained to Kurchum District organizations about Abdukhalikov and his subordinates. The complaint vanished into thin air, and without waiting for an answer the collective farmers began writing to Ust-Kamenogorsk, the province center. They wrote that Abdukhalikov and his band had robbed the collective farm treasury and slandered people who refused to go along with them, that people like Abdukhalikov should be sent to jail—

But Abdukhalikov was sent—to refresher courses for collective farm cadres, and his place was filled by Dolozhanov. As he handed the reins of command over to his bosom companion, Abdukhalikov advised him:

"The main thing is not to stand on ceremony with people who complain!"

Part Two.—Summer, 1950. The weather is changing abruptly in Protasovo village; it is getting hot. A storm threatens.

A commission from the East Kazakhstan Province Executive Committee and Province Party Committee comes to Protasovo. Forty-seven collective farmers confirmed the guilt of Abdukhalikov and his friends in one voice. These embezzlers of collective farm property had driven off dozens of head of livestock from the livestock sections, awarded one another bonuses and hauled off communally owned grain, honey and cash for their own use—

One would think everything was clear, but the loud thunder ended in a trickle of rain. The province court soon put in an appearance at Border Guard, and when told about the arrival of such esteemed visitors the old brewer Sugur Zhambayev prepared more than one barrel.

Chairman Tulyayev of the special session came straight from the road to a feast held by the defendant Dolozhanov.

The judge and the defendants drank from the same mug, which is equivalent to an oath of fidelity. Witnesses recall that the trial too was held in this friendly atmosphere, that the judge was inordinately considerate of the defendants and, on the other hand, cold and curt to the plaintiffs.

The seal of friendship lay on the sentence: Abdukhalikov was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and Dolozhanov to a year of forced labor. The tremendous losses sustained by the collective farm were thus not made good.

The republic's Supreme Court received a protest from the public prosecutor in Ust-Kamenogorsk. The collegium of the Kazakh Republic Supreme Court, composed of Chairman Comrade Skurikhin and Members Comrades Primzhanova and Kurmashev, accepted the indictment and the case was called.

The province court sentenced Mirza Abdukhalikov to five years' imprisonment and Zarkman Dolozhanov to three years'.

Part Three.—Spring again. The lilacs and bird cherries are in bloom and the faces of Abdukhalikov and Dolozhanov are aglow.

They are headed for the republic's Supreme Court. The case has been scheduled for review and their hearts tell them that everything will be taken care of.

Here is the familiar courtroom. Comrade Dosanov, chairman of the republic's Supreme Court, is himself presiding.

"It seems to me that this sentence is a bit severe. Don't you think so?" the chairman asks members of the collegium Primzhanova and Imbanov.

And the more the judge finds out about the case at hand the more the scales tip in favor of Abdukhalikov and Dolozhanov. The sentence handed down by the province court is declared not in accord with the "facts ascertained by the preliminary and court investigation," and the findings of the collegium which sat at this same bench are set aside.

The faces of the friends positively sparkle when the court pronounces sentence:

"With reference to Abdukhalikov, Mirza, the case is dismissed for failure to substantiate the charges preferred—With reference to Dolozhanov, Zarkman, the sentence is reduced to one year's corrective labor at place of residence."

This court record could be broken off here, but a single circumstance compels us to make one last observation. Last November the case came up again. Comrade Boldyrev, Assistant U.S.S.R. General Prosecutor, protested the decision of the republic court. The case was scheduled for a hearing.

Only one "detail" is missing: the chief defendant.

Abdukhalikov has left for parts unknown, whence he sends warm greetings to softhearted judges like Dosanov.

From the Courtroom: EMBEZZLER OF PUBLIC PROPERTY SENTENCED. (*Pravda*, May 16, p. 4. Complete text:) A tall, thin, middle-aged man stands before the Russian Republic Supreme Court.

"You obtained 38,000 rubles at the bank on a check?" asks the presiding judge.

"Yes, I did."

"And then?"

"I took the money and went away."

"And what further sums did you then appropriate?"

"I acquired 2400 rubles."

"That means you pilfered a total of 40,400 rubles. What else?"

"Nothing else."

The accused is reminded that when he made off with the stolen money he also took with him a round seal.

"I failed to return the seal, too," he confesses.

"Obtained," "appropriated," "stole," "took," "failed to return," "acquired," "made off with"—such is the vocabulary of Timofeyev, the hero of the feuilleton "Get Acquainted!" reprinted from *Krokodil* in *Pravda* March 24.* During his hasty flights from city to city this inveterate crook had the presence of mind to pick up the seals of institutions, blank checks, and employment records as well as fat wads of money.

The judge, going through the evidence, calculated the total

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 12, pp. 22-23.

sum stolen by the accused. It was quite impressive—more than 150,000 rubles.

Timofeyev's "love of travel" was striking. In a short space of time he changed his job six times and passed through an incomparably larger number of different cities and villages.

Timofeyev's biography is a series of adventures. The man is a liar! He is a bachelor, but he wrote in questionnaires that he was married and had children. The mythical "wives" and "children" went under different names according to his fancy on the various forms he filled out—he even forgot the name of his own mother. The only documentary evidence of his education was a copy of a rather dubious nature. What is he—an engineer, a technician or simply an impostor?

The court pronounced its sentence. The inveterate professional crook received the punishment he deserved. On the basis of Article 2 of U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet Decree of June 4, 1947, "On Criminal Responsibility for Misappropriation of State and Public Property" the court sentenced N. F. Timofeyev to 25 years' imprisonment in a corrective labor camp, loss of electoral rights for five years and confiscation of all his property.

Those present in the courtroom greeted the sentence with approval.

The feuilleton "Get Acquainted!" dealt with the following dupes and loafers: Litvinov, manager of the Russian Republic Building Assembly Trust; Badin, manager of the Wood Chemistry Procurement Trust; Khvatov, director of the lumber industry's Kostroma construction administration; Vinogradov, assistant manager of the Urals Meat and Dairy Industry Trust; Sokolov, manager of the Russian Republic Food Industry Construction Trust; Polyakov, manager of the Russian Republic Rural Construction Trust, and Saskovets, manager of the Central Procurements Construction Trust. Through their criminal negligence they allowed an obvious rogue and scoundrel access to state property without even bothering to check on his passport.

Party and Soviet organizations have reported that all the above-mentioned persons have been subjected to severe Party and administrative penalties.

FORMATION OF NEW DISTRICTS IN UZBEK REPUBLIC. (Vedomosti Verkhovnoy Soveta SSSR, May 15, p. 4. Complete text:) By decree of the Presidium of the Uzbek Republic Supreme Soviet of April 16, 1952, the following new districts are formed:

- (1) In Bukhara Province: Gala-Assiya District, with center in the settlement of Gala-Assiya, to be formed by subdividing Bukhara District and transferring the center of Bukhara District from Gala-Assiya to the city of Bukhara.
- (2) In Namangan Province: Zadarin District, with center in the village of Gulbakh, to be formed by subdividing Pap and Tyurya-Kurgan Districts.
- (3) In Surkhan-Darya Province: Angor District, with center in the village of Angor, to be formed by subdividing Shirabad and Dzhir-Kurgan Districts.
- (4) In Tashkent Province: Verkhne-Volynskoye District, with center in the village of Verkhne-Volynskoye, to be formed by subdividing Syr-Darya District; and Gulistan District, with center in the village of Krestyanskoye, to be formed by subdividing Mirzachul District.
- (5) In Fergana Province: Yazavan District, with center in the village of Khanabad, to be formed by subdividing Akhunbabaev and Tashlak Districts.
- (6) In the Kara-Kalpak Autonomous Province: Kenes District, with center in the village of Chimbay Machine and Tractor Station No. 2, to be formed by subdividing Chimbay District.

FORMATION OF KAZAN AND CHISTOPOL PROVINCES IN TATAR AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC. (Vedomosti Verkhovnoy Soveta, May 15, p. 4. Complete text:) A decree of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet approves the petition of the Presidium of the Russian Republic Supreme Soviet on formation of the following two provinces in the Tatar Autonomous Republic:

- (1) Kazan Province, with capital in the city of Kazan, to

include the city of Kazan (which remains the capital of the republic), the city of Zelenodolsk and the districts of Agryz, Apastovo, Arsk, Atnya, Baltasi, Bolshiye Tarkhany, Bondyuzhsky, Budenny, Buinsk, Verkhne-Uslonsk, Vysokogorsk, Drozhzhanov, Dubyaz, Yelabuga Kaibitsy, Kamskoye-Ustye, Kzyl-Yulduz, Kzyl-Yul, Kornoukhovo, Krasnobor, Kukmor, Laishvevo, Mamadysh, Mortovo, Nurlat, Pestrechinsk, Podberezhniye, Rybno-Slobodsk, Sabin, Stolbishchi, Takanysh, Tenky, Tetyushi, Tyulyachi, Tsipya, Churil and Yudino.

(2) Chistopol Province, with capital in the city of Chistopol, to include the city of Chistopol and the districts of Aznakayevo, Aksubayevo, Aktanysh, Aktash, Alexeyevskoye, Alkeyevo, Almeteyevo, Bavly, Bilyar, Bugulma, Voroshilov, Zainsk, Kalinin, Kzyl-Armeisk, Kuznechikhinsk, Kuibyshev, Matveyevo, Menzelinsk, Muslyumovo, Novo-Pismyansk, Novo-Sheshminsk, Oktyabrsky, Pervomaisk, Sarmany, Telman, Tumutuk, Chelny, Chistopol, Sheremetev, Shugurovo, Yutazo, Yukhmachy, and Yamashinsk.

The Kremlin, Moscow, May 8, 1952.

FORMATION OF BOROUGHES IN CITY OF POLTAVA.

(Vedomosti Verkhovnoy Soveta SSSR, May 15, p. 4. Complete text:) By decree of the Presidium of the Ukraine Republic Supreme Soviet of April 12, 1952, the city of Poltava in Poltava Province is to be divided into the following boroughs: Lenin, October and Kiev.

Trade Unions

PLENARY SESSION OF MOSCOW PROVINCE TRADE UNION COUNCIL. (Trud, May 20, p. 1. Complete text:) The sixth plenary session of the Moscow Province Trade Union Council was held yesterday. It examined the question of intensifying control by Moscow Province trade union organizations over the work of service trade enterprises.

The speaker, Comrade Vasilyev, Chairman of the Moscow Province Trade Union Council, reported on the results of a checkup on the work of these enterprises conducted in 32 cities in the province. The checkup, in which more than 1000 trade unionists took part, showed that the work of many baths, laundries, barber shops and sewing and repair shops is not satisfactorily organized and does not meet the increased demands of the working people.

There are few repair shops in Orekhovo-Zuyevo, Naro-Fominsk, Pavlovsky Posad and other industrial centers of the province. The network of these shops is unevenly distributed. But in spite of this the plan for building new enterprises is not being adhered to.

Many province trade union organization exercise unsatisfactory control over the work of service shops.

Comrade Kudrin, chairman of the province committee of coal industry workers, Comrade Fomin, chairman of the province committee of metallurgical industry workers, Comrade Shelenkov, chairman of the factory committee of the Orekhovo Combine, and others criticized officials of the province's local industry, public utilities and producers' cooperatives for countenancing shortcomings and not taking effective measures to improve services to the working people.

Comrade Alexeyev, director of the province local industry department, Comrade Mikhailov, director of the province public utilities department, and Comrade Utkin, chairman of the province council of producers' cooperatives, assured the participants in the session that their criticisms would be taken into account.

The session passed a comprehensive resolution on the question under consideration.

Natural Resources

FLOATING DIESEL ELECTRIC STATION FOR MAIN TURKMENIAN CANAL. (By Staff Correspondent S. Shchetinin. Izvestia, May 16, p. 2. Complete text:) Leningrad—The personnel of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Inland Shipping's Planning and Design Office have designed a floating diesel electric station for construction of the Main Turkmenian Canal. This is an unusual vessel, 66 meters long and 12 wide,

with the insignificant draft of one and one-half meters. The diesel electric station will be served by 30 men and will be equipped with eight ten-cylinder two-stroke-cycle diesel generators.

Like a power train, which provides electric power to the area where it is situated, the floating diesel electric station will move by water to supply power to suction dredges, shore installations and shops. It has a capacity of 6000 kilowatts.

RECLAMATION OF ISLAND IN DNIESTER. (Pravda, May 14, p. 2. Complete text:) Kishinev—In its lower reaches the Dniester splits into two arms and forms the island of Turunchuk. The Moldavian Excavator Station has begun extensive work to protect the island from erosion by the river. A levee is being built for a distance of about 60 kilometers and will make possible the use of thousands of hectares of fertile land on the island to create orchards and to develop truck gardening on a broad scale.

Dniester area canneries will gain an additional base able to supply thousands of tons of fruit and grapes, and large quantities of vegetables and potatoes every year.

The land on the island will be irrigated. It has been decided to build several pumping stations and an extensive network of irrigation canals.

250,000 HECTARES OF NEW SHELTER BELTS TO PROTECT COLLECTIVE FARM FIELDS. (Izvestia, May 20, p. 2. Complete text:) The collective farms of the steppe and forest-steppe regions of the European part of the U.S.S.R. have planted about 250,000 hectares of new shelter belts this spring. Collective farms in Stavropol and Krasnodar Territories and Saratov Province overfulfilled the annual forestation plan this spring. Chkalov, Stalingrad and Ryazan Provinces fulfilled the plan. The planting of shelter belts in the northern part of the steppe and forest-steppe region is still continuing.

At the same time the collective farms have laid out a large number of nurseries which will yield over 1,000,000,000 seedlings of various trees and shrubs next year. This spring the collective farms of the Central Asian republics, Kazakhstan and the steppe regions of Siberia began widespread planting of shelter belts. Collective farms of the Uzbek Republic have planted them over an area of more than 5800 hectares and have planted large numbers of mulberry and fruit tree seedlings in the shelter belts.

Industry

ON FATE OF A TECHNICAL IMPROVEMENT. (By Staff Correspondent M. Kurtynin. Pravda, May 15, p. 2. 1100 words. Summary:) Leningrad—Modern steam-turbines are produced through extensive cooperation between factories, the heavy forgings and steel castings coming from allied industries. It must be said that equipment now producing such forgings and castings is outdated in many respects and does not meet present-day demands. The billets produced have excessive tolerances, which means that much metal is lost in trimming them to shape. This means unproductive labor expenditures and an additional load on metalworking equipment, which in turn means additional machining time and higher unit costs.

The Ministry of the Heavy Machine-Building Industry has adequate research facilities for supplanting outdated forging processes, but its institutes have not made any real contributions to new processes and have not responded to initiative shown in the shops of turbine construction enterprises.

Two years ago in the Neva Lenin Machine-Building Plant, Engineers Comrades Gorbachev and Vasilyev proposed that the existing method of free forging certain parts of the turbine and blowers be replaced by a complex method of heat processing. Engineers Comrades Gorbachev and Vasilyev proved that their method made it possible to get billets for three similar parts from the same ingot.

In March, 1951, Comrades Gorbachev and Vasilyev described their new method at a meeting of the technological council of the Lenin Factory, and everyone endorsed it. The factory itself could not authorize use of the method, so a letter was written to the Ministry of the Heavy Machine-Building Industry.

The ministry was indifferent to this valuable proposal. No one opposed it directly, but on the other hand no one showed even a remote interest in testing the new method.

Engineers Gorbachev and Vasilyev asked that their figures be checked under operating conditions and petitioned the ministry to test the method at the rolling mills of the Karl Liebknecht Plant. Meanwhile, the Ministry of the Heavy Machine-Building Industry made no attempt to reach an agreement with the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, and perhaps the matter would have rested at that point if the Leningrad City Party Committee had not appealed directly to the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy. The entire test took four hours, 35 minutes, and the originators of the proposal had had to spend ten months arranging for it!

The test required special arrangements within the rolling mill, but even so the turbine vanes produced cost one-third as much as they would have by the free forging method. The test showed that with the new method six to seven times as much could be produced from the same amount of steel.

Engineer Comrade Gorbachev returned from the Karl Liebknecht Mill in Dnepropetrovsk in February and visited Comrade Bobyrev, Deputy Minister of the Heavy Machine-Building Industry, in Moscow. Comrade Bobyrev said it was necessary to cut up the vanes in order to study their mechanical properties and microstructure.

This is very good advice, but one thing is not clear: who should assume responsibility for these complex problems of metal study? Why does Comrade Bobyrev remain reluctant to interest the directors of the ministry's research institutes in this innovation?

CHEREMKHOVO MINE BUILDING TRUST WORKS AT A LOSS. (By the Newspaper Chermkhovskiy rabochy [Chermkhovo Worker], Pravda's Collective Correspondent. Pravda, May 15, p. 2. 500 words. Summary:) Chermkhovo—The Chermkhovo Mine Building Trust, one of the largest construction organizations in Eastern Siberia, has a wealth of equipment and funds and a large number of workers, and yet the trust has failed to fulfill the plan for a number of years and incurs tremendous losses. More than 17,000,000 rubles in state funds have been spent in excess of plan in the past two years.

This is because the officials of the trust, in particular Comrade Yudin, its manager, have an irresponsible attitude toward their work. No real struggle for the plan and for maximum utilization of equipment and economical use of funds and materials has been organized in the collective.

This can be seen from a number of examples. Excavators and rock crushers at the stone and sand quarries are often idle while building materials are being obtained by hand. Frequent breakdowns of this equipment likewise can be explained only by complete indifference to them.

Arduous construction work is only half mechanized, while plastering work is only one-third mechanized, and at the same time scrapers, conveyer belts, concrete mixers and tower cranes are idle for days at a time and plastering guns lie at the supply base.

Labor is completely unsatisfactorily organized and deadlines are usually not met. Twenty two-story stone houses for miners have been under construction since 1949 in Novo-Khromtsovsky Settlement. The deadline passed long ago, but the end is nowhere in sight. Some of the houses have been completed but not made available for occupancy only because of delay in installing a boiler room. The completed housing is now deteriorating and additional funds will be required to renovate it.

The trust's construction and assembly administrations over-expend many materials.

The Chief Eastern Coal Construction Administration and the Ministry of the Coal Industry ignores the consistent failure of the Chermkhovo Mine Building Trust to fulfill plans and assignments, its unsatisfactory use of construction equipment and its indifferent attitude toward saving funds and building materials. This is costing the state a great deal.

On Economic Themes: POTENTIALITIES FOR INCREASED PRODUCTION. (By Honored Worker in Science and Technology I. Butakov, Deputy to Tomsk Province Soviet. Izvestia, May 14,

p. 2. 900 words. Summary:) High-speed methods are tremendously important in increasing production and can exert considerable influence toward improving the use of existing equipment, reducing the time required for a given operation, freeing work space and improving other qualitative indices.

The creative initiative of innovators is revealing more and more new opportunities for improving production technology and the organization of labor. Many Stakhanovites are studying the principle of working on a number of similar parts simultaneously and are making extensive use of multiple tools, as in drilling a number of holes at once in beams at the frame assembly shop of the Urals Freight Car Plant. This method has cut drilling time to less than one-fifth. High-speed metal cutting, which is common at our enterprises, permits a tremendous reduction in machining time.

Stakhanovite machine builders like lathe hand Laletin of Leningrad's Kirov Plant have done a lot to curtail auxiliary time through precision planning of work at machine tools. This same tendency can be seen in the patriotic initiative of rolling mill workers at the Novotrubny Plant in the Urals, who have proposed cutting down on the time allowed for overhauling work.

Operations are being intensified in all branches of industry. The use of new technological methods is especially effective. The use of high-frequency current in Leningrad to temper parts at the S. M. Kirov Plant has reduced the time required from 36 hours to two and one-half minutes. Many such examples could be cited.

The problem is to cut the length of the production process as a whole rather than for individual parts. Only 15% to 20% of the time required to produce some machines is actual production time, which means that there are great reserves here. Increased output depends on increasing the length of time a product is worked on in proportion to the total time spent in producing it. The total time in production can be expressed as the total of working time and idle time during the process. This idle time results from shortcomings in organization of the production process and insufficient application of the principle of parallel and successive operations and of coordination between them, from lack of proper preparation of the technological process and from other shortcomings in the organization of production, supply and marketing. This is why the organizational role of administrative personnel and technicians is exceptionally important in increasing the proportion of working time to total production time. Here is an important reserve for increasing output and lowering unit costs.

Collective Stakhanovite labor is one of the practical means of solving this problem. Where collective Stakhanovite labor has been instituted better use of equipment, mastery of advance labor organization have made it possible to free some equipment and work space and to make more intensive use of them, to produce more from the same equipment and, consequently, further to increase total output. Socialist competition is developing more and more in this direction.

Hence precise and purposeful organizational work to increase the ratio of working time to total production time, combined with collective endeavor and extensive use of the experience of Stakhanovites is one of the major requisites for a great advance by all industry.

Letter to the Editor: UNEXPLOITED POTENTIALITIES. (By T. Kinash, Assistant Manager of Lvov Province Office of State Bank. *Izvestia*, May 15, p. 3. 400 words. Summary:) Lvov—Enterprises of the city and province of Lvov have large reserves of waste products for manufacturing various consumers' goods. These waste products are not being satisfactorily used, however.

The consumers' goods shop of the Lvov Furniture Trust's Lvov Laminated Furniture Factory could produce toys, baby carriages, rulers, etc., but the management makes no effort to increase the output and assortment of consumers' goods. Last year the shop turned out products worth only 98,000 rubles, and with the trust's knowledge the factory sent to Odessa equipment for making abaci. Left-over blocks of beech wood are also sent there.

Protected by the trust, the Ivan Franko Furniture Combine made one-third as many consumers' goods as planned last year, while the Lvov Standardized Furniture Factory makes consumers' goods out of valuable raw material instead of waste products. The situation is no better at enterprises of the Lvov Wood Industry Trust or at other Lvov enterprises. Every quarter millions of rubles worth of hardware is hauled into the province, though manufacture of this could be organized locally.

All these shortcomings must be eliminated. The province and city organizations and the officials of enterprises must pay far more attention to problems of utilizing industrial waste products.

From the Latest Mail: ILL-ADVISED UNDERTAKING. (*Pravda*, May 14, p. 2. 300 words. Condensed text:) ... The factory newspaper Voroshilovets [The Voroshilovsk Citizen], published in the city of Voroshilovsk, carried in its May 13 issue a story entitled "Carry Out the Resolutions of the Conference." The point at issue was the way in which resolutions on improving plant transportation were being carried out in the Voroshilovsk Iron and Steel Mill. Besides giving the transportation workers some good advice, the newspaper proposed a measure that was clearly harmful.

"All locomotive brigades," the article said, "ought to transfer their locomotives to socialist maintenance."

This suggestion is incorrect. The transfer of the property of state enterprises and collective farms to so-called socialist maintenance replaces the creative freedom and initiative of the masses with an ill-advised scheme that has already been condemned and that distracts the working people's attention from the real tasks of socialist competition—fulfillment and overfulfillment of production plans and improvement of qualitative work indices.

This artificially imposed innovation does away with the legally established responsibility of the heads of enterprises, shops and collective farms, and of other officials, for the condition of collective farm and state property entrusted to them. It leads in practice to lack of personal responsibility and violation of the technical regulations governing use of equipment and machinery. It also wastes a great deal of time and labor in the compilation of all manner of bureaucratic records showing the transfer of the equipment to socialist maintenance, thus harming the interests of the state and of collective farms.

AGAINST CAMPAIGN APPROACH IN DIRECTION OF COMPETITION. (By A. Nizhegorodov, Staff Correspondent for Kemerovo Province. *Pravda*, May 18, p. 2. 1000 words. Condensed text:) ... In the postwar years substantial qualitative changes have taken place in the Kuznetsk Basin. The skill of the cadres has been raised and mines have been supplied with first-class machinery. All this has created favorable conditions for further development of socialist competition and improvement of qualitative work indices.

However there are serious shortcomings in the direction of socialist competition in the basin. The Party, trade union and economic organizations are still weak in mobilizing and organizing the working people to fight for successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of state plans and socialist pledges by the collective of each mine, sector and brigade. A quarter of the mines in the basin and a substantial number of sectors did not fulfill the annual plan. However, this causes little anxiety to Comrade Vorobyev, manager of the Kuznetsk Basin Coal Combine, and Comrade Kozhevnikov, manager of the Kemerovo Coal Combine. They have become accustomed to contenting themselves with average indices. ...

The Kemerovo Province Party Committee noted and supported the work of innovators in timely fashion. In its decrees the province committee asked the local Party, trade union and economic organizations to give wide publicity to the experience of the pacemakers and introduce it boldly into production. However, the good initiatives were not widely disseminated because many Party, trade union and economic organizations adopt a formal, campaign approach to the dissemination of advanced experience. They begin one job, switch to another without seeing the first one through the end, and then move on to still

another. The province Party committee failed to arrange for a systematic checkup on the execution of its resolutions and for organizational work to back them up.

Certain officials try to set up an artificial framework for socialist competition, to "centralize" the process and thus deprive it of its most important element—the initiative of the masses. In March the chief engineer of the Kaganovich Coal Trust, Combine Vakatin, sent out a directive fixing arbitrary goals for every mine in care of machines and equipment being transferred to so-called socialist maintenance, number of high-speed coal-cutting brigades being organized, etc. The Kiselevsk City Party Committee knows of the trust's bureaucratic methods of directing competition, but takes no steps to remedy the situation.

The shortcomings in the direction of socialist competition must be speedily eliminated, and it must be raised to a higher level.

NEW ENTERPRISES OF FOOD INDUSTRY. (Pravda, May 19, p. 2. Complete text:) Minsk—The number of enterprises of the Belorussian food industry is growing and output is increasing. A dairy plant equipped with the most modern machinery was recently opened in Bobruisk. In a few days a factory will produce dried milk in Ruzhany District, Brest Province. Construction of the Bykhov Food Combine, the largest in the republic, is in full swing. Mechanized factories will be built for processing milk in Polesye, Mogilev and Pinsk Provinces. Construction will soon begin on several new bakeries and butter and cheese enterprises.

The existing enterprises of the food industry have been considerably expanded and mechanized. The productive capacity of the Minsk Milk Combine has been trebled in the current year. Construction of a new cookie section is planned in the Gomel Confectionery Combine and output of confectionery is to increase by four and a half tons. It is planned to mechanize 70 butter and cheese plants this year in Belorussia. High-efficiency automatic machines for preparing meat dumplings have been set up in several meat combines.

Work of the Soviets: HEED LOCAL REQUESTS. (By P. Ivanov, Vice-Chairman of Pskov Province Soviet Executive Committee. Izvestia, May 20, p. 2. 950 words. Summary:) Pskov—The Executive Committee of the Pskov Province Soviet and its departments and administrations often have to turn to the republic ministries for a solution to certain problems. As a rule the ministries are attentive to requests and quickly take the necessary measures.

However, the Russian Republic Ministry of the Food Industry is an exception. It often takes a bureaucratic approach toward requests; it either does not answer them for months or it answers them in a formal way; sometimes it promises to take care of the request but does not fulfill its promise.

Here are some instances.

There is a candy factory in Pskov which, among other kinds of candy, manufactures caramels. The same kind of caramels are sent to Pskov from Leningrad, Riga, Tallin and many other cities. Therefore the local caramels are not fully used up and lie in the plant. More than 100 tons of them have accumulated. The local food industry administration and the executive committee of the province Soviet wrote the ministry about stopping the shipment of caramels to Pskov for a while. One month passed. Two. The caramels still lay where they were.

The province executive committee had to turn to the Russian Republic Council of Ministers with this request. Deputy Minister of the Food Industry Comrade Yermolov came to Pskov and promised to stop the shipments of caramels to Pskov and to take away the surplus. Several weeks passed and the caramels still lay in the plant.

Only after another appeal to the Russian Republic Council of Ministers were the shipments taken care of.

The plant also sends dried cranberries to many cities. Recently the orders came in irregularly and 65 tons accumulated. The province Soviet executive committee decided that it should be sold locally. A report signed by Comrade Yermolov approved this decision, but several days later

Yermolov sent a telegram requesting that the berries, which had already been sold, be sent immediately to other cities.

In another case the plans for building an apartment house were approved, but nothing was heard from the capital construction department of the Ministry of the Food Industry. A telegram was sent. Comrade Yermolov replied after a month: "Plan rejected. Select another." The head of the province administration went to Moscow. The plan was approved without any changes. It seemed there was simply a "little misunderstanding" in the ministry. But the construction work was delayed for four months.

The Russian Republic Ministry of the Food Industry is very touchy about any criticism of shortcomings in its work. Formerly one could make comments, introduce proposals and share experiences at the ministry's *aktiv* meetings of workers from territory and province food industry administrations. But for some time now *aktiv* meetings have been held only for the chief administrations, and not even the directors of the province administrations are asked to them.

The Russian Republic Ministry of the Food Industry has not fulfilled the first quarterly plan for 1952. One of the basic reasons for this is the incorrect way in which the ministry directs its subordinate organizations and the numerous food industry enterprises in every province and territory of the republic.

Agriculture

MORE ATTENTION TO KHOLMOGORY REGION. (By Staff Correspondent D. Popel. Izvestia, May 15, p. 2. 1500 words. Condensed text:) Southeast of Kholmogory is a group of settlements under the common name of Verkhniye Matigory. From here there is a wonderful view of the broad Kholmogory Delta, which stretches for dozens of kilometers. Farther on toward the sea, Archangel and Maritime Districts occupy the shores and islands of the Northern Dvina. Kholmogory dairy cattle were developed and are being perfected in this part of the Northern Dvina Basin. Their importance extends far beyond the boundaries of Archangel Province. More than 80,000 head of pedigreed stock have been sent from the Kholmogory State Breeding Stations to Siberia, Yakutia, the Far East and other parts of the country.

Collective farm production in Verkhniye Matigory increased especially rapidly in the year following the amalgamation of three artels into the single large Stalin Collective Farm. The amalgamated collective farm fulfilled the three-year communal animal husbandry plan ahead of schedule for all indices.

"Last year we obtained 3744 kilograms of milk from every cow in our herd, 800 kilograms more than in 1949!" says collective farm chairman P. Ya. Obryadkin proudly. ...

The collective farm's income topped 1,500,000 rubles in 1951, and undivided reserves now total about 3,000,000. ...

In all justice it must be said that reserves for increasing livestock productivity on this leading collective farm are far from exhausted. ... Even the most conservative estimates show that the Verkhniye Matigory stockbreeders could have obtained enough additional milk last year to make 400 poods of butter. Why, then, did the collective farm fail to produce this amount? Only because the herd was not provided with adequate feed.

The three-year plan for developing communal state and collective farm animal husbandry was overfulfilled in terms of number of head of livestock by collective farms of Kholmogory District. The number of dairy cattle increased. However, feed production is not proportionate to the requirements of animal husbandry.

It is amazing to hear concern about an acute hay shortage in Kholmogory. After all, the Kholmogory Delta and adjacent parts of the Northern Dvina are rich in water meadows. However, the yield of hay crops has not exceeded 15 to 17 centners per hectare in recent years, though normal care of the meadows would result in double that amount.

Thousands of hectares of floodable land have been allowed to remain swampy, or covered with brush or small hillocks. Meadow reclamation work is proceeding on a very

modest scale and plans for brush and stump clearance, drainage and meadow development are being fulfilled only 10% to 20%.

Roots and ensilage make up a large proportion of Kholmogory feed rations. Kholmogory collective farms must raise many root and ensilage crops! But insufficient attention is paid to the procurement of succulent feed in the district. The district Soviet executive committee has ordered most of the area intended for ensilage crops planted to barley. The district was offered sunflower seeds but refused them.

"As an ensilage crop sunflowers have not justified themselves under northern conditions," say Director of the Agricultural Department Comrade Agafonov, Chief Agronomist Comrade Severov and Chief Zootechnician Comrade Ponomarev. Evidently they have forgotten that the green sunflower crop on a sector of the Kholmogory State Breeding Farm reached 540 centners per hectare. ...

Kholmogory collective farms and the state breeding farm have many leading workers with valuable experience in producing feeds and in skilled use of them. The New Life Collective Farm increased milk yields to 4438 kilograms per cow last year through successful solution of the feed problem. Unfortunately this valuable experience is not being propagandized adequately in the place where the Kholmogory strain was developed.

Little effort is being made in Kholmogory District to improve the quality of the milk. ...

New technical developments are unsatisfactorily applied in the district's agriculture. Before the winter season 11 farm sections had milking machinery, but two barns did not use such equipment until February, 1952. Root crops are washed and cut by machine on only two farm sections, feed is ground by machine on eight and feed-steaming equipment is used on four. Feed and manure are moved by hand at almost all barns. Automatic drinking troughs which, as is known, considerably increase milk production, serve only one-third of the cows on Kholmogory collective farms.

Kholmogory people rest content with past achievements and do not look ahead. Many farm sections, especially the calf pens, are crowded, and some of the barns are outdated in their arrangement and have deteriorated, all of which reduces the quality of stock breeding. The district's officials do not pay attention to organizing construction, setting up feed procurement brigades on the collective farms, or arranging for two-shift operation of the dairy sections or automatic feed drops in the stalls. The district Soviet executive committee shows no interest in the way other parts of the country have achieved high productivity of dairy stock. ...

And lastly, special mention should be made of the lagging collective farms. Last year five collective farms of the district had an aggregate milk yield almost 250,000 kilograms lower than in 1950. ...

The Archangel Province Soviet Executive Committee and the province agricultural administration pretend not to notice major shortcomings in the work of the main livestock districts. The province Soviet executive committee has not made any study of the Kholmogory District Soviet Executive Committee's guidance of agriculture or its concern for providing a dependable feed base for two years. The resolution of the province Soviet session which discussed fulfillment of the three-year plan for the development of animal husbandry in the province in November, 1951, mentions Kholmogory District only favorably, despite the fact that the district failed to meet the requirements for increased productivity.

The U.S.S.R. Ministry of Agriculture's Chief Animal Husbandry Administration is not paying enough attention to this important district. Last year a commission from the Chief Animal Husbandry Administration investigated the Kholmogory collective farms, but there have as yet been no practical results from this investigation. Officials of district organizations say that the ministry has not yet supplied machinery for radical improvement of meadows to the Northern Dvina Meadow Reclamation Station, most of whose work is done for the Kholmogory collective farms.

The Archangel Province Soviet Executive Committee and the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Agriculture must pay more attention

to Kholmogory District in order to effect a radical improvement in the raising of pedigreed livestock.

On Economic Themes: PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPING COTTON GROWING IN SOUTH UKRAINE. (By V. Onishchenko, Secretary of Kherson Province Party Committee. Pravda, May 16, p. 2. 1900 words. Condensed text:) ... Cotton has been cultivated in Kherson Province for more than 15 years. ... Acreage is increasing each year and now constitutes about 40% of the entire area under cotton in the Ukraine. ...

In the past year the province's cotton growers harvested from eight to ten centners of raw cotton per hectare over large nonirrigated areas. The state received thousands of tons of cotton, mostly of select and first grades. ...

It is up to the Party organizations and all the working people to work hard for the expansion of cotton plantings, the introduction of extensive mechanization and irrigation and the unconditional fulfillment of cotton delivery quotas by every collective and state farm. The failure of certain cotton-growing regions to fulfill the harvest plan last year testifies to the fact that the province and district Party committees have not utilized all their opportunities for improving farming technique and increasing the gross cotton harvest.

The experience of many years indicates that cotton enjoys a fertile soil and favorable climate in Kherson, Zaporozhye, Odessa, Nikolayev and Izmail Provinces and is now successfully penetrating further into more northerly regions. The Southern Ukraine offers remarkable prospects for the further development of cotton growing. The task is to utilize all reserves of collective and state farm production in order to bring about a decisive new improvement in the technique of cotton growing. ...

The great construction projects of the Stalinist epoch are opening up fresh prospects for developing cotton growing.

When construction of the Kakhovka Hydroelectric Station and the Southern Ukraine Canal is completed, about 400,000 hectares of land will be used for irrigation cotton growing. The irrigated area in our province will cover 16 districts. Kherson Province will be transformed into a major base for irrigation farming.

Installation of primary irrigation systems, which will go into operation in the next one and one-half or two years, is being started this year in Kherson, Nikolayev and Zaporozhye Provinces. ...

The development of irrigation cotton growing in these areas is transforming their economy. By decision of the Party and government the cotton industry in the southern provinces of the Ukraine is beginning to be extensively developed. In the next few years several new ginning and oil extraction plants will be constructed in our province alone. This year building of the Kherson Cotton Combine, the largest in the Soviet Union, is being launched. ...

(Feuilleton)—STORY OF VAKULA THE SMITH. (By N. Vorobyev and V. Zhuravsky. Pravda, May 14, p. 2. 1200 words. Condensed text:) ... I noticed something resembling a stack of last year's hay, but when I drew near I saw that it was a hut with wattle walls crudely covered with clay. Smoke drifted over the roof. Silence. Suddenly inside the hut something fell with a loud crash and clang, and a loud bass voice rang out:

"You're aiming at the tongs again! You shouldn't be a hammerman: you should be tending chickens! There's a reason for saying that if God didn't give you a brain a blacksmith can't beat one out for you."

"That must be the smithy," I thought.

A piece of plywood was nailed up over the doorway with the words: "Forging Done With Customers' Materials. Customer Must Provide Own Hammerman. Board of Molotov Collective Farm, Semikarakorskaya District." ...

"Did you want some work done, Comrade?" the smith asked me.

"No," I replied, "I'm a blacksmith myself. Vakula Gritsko, from over Poltava way."

"Glad to meet you! I'm Grigory Ivanovich Yermakov."

The smith wondered what had brought me across the Don.

"An assignment from the collective farm," I answered. "I'm headed for Kazan, and on the way I thought I'd see how a friend in Salsk was getting along."

"And have you another friend in Kazan?" Yermakov asked.

"No, I have work to do in Kazan. They have a model blacksmith shop there, and Ostap Pantaleimonovich, the head of our collective farm, ordered me to look around and see if I couldn't set up a model shop for ourselves."

"You're lucky they take such an interest in the blacksmith shop!" Grigory Ivanovich sighed heavily. "Here they don't care what you do!"

"Why should that be?" I asked. "You live right on the Don and, if you'll excuse my saying so, your shop is worse than a stable."

"Yes," said Yermakov quietly. "We have first-class houses and artel services on the farm, and 300,000 rubles have been set aside for construction. But not a kopek for the blacksmith shop again. It's like a private sector of the economy. It's time to throw out the tools as scrap. I've been asking for a hammerman for three years now, but no one pays any attention. If a brigade leader needs a wheel fixed he has to send his own hammerman. Every day a new man. Fedenyasha here just missed with the sledge hammer and bent the last set of tongs. I've told the chairman what the situation is and he's told me I should realize that blacksmith shops are a thing of the past. Look at the new machinery in the fields, he says. The collective farm has 30 tractors and a mobile repair shop." ...

Kazan is an ancient city, though the buildings are mostly new and the relics are kept in the museums.

Alexei Nikiforovich Pavlov, Director of the Kazan Model Blacksmith Shop, was extremely cordial.

I asked if I could start by looking at the production installations.

"Very well," said Alexei Nikiforovich in a disappointed way, "we shall look at them."

We walked along trim Kazan streets, turned a corner and stopped at a board fence.

"Over there in those private dwellings behind the acacia were our study offices, classes, club, office, Pavlov explained. "The city housing administration 'requisitioned' them for housing. And you know we had 24 forges in the shop! Blacksmiths came from all over the republic. How those anvils did ring!"

"But what are you working on now?" I asked the director.

"I'm warming the benches of city and republic offices. The Tatar Council of Ministers decided that the model shop should be reopened."

"You already have a resolution then?"

"It was signed five years ago!"

"And?"

"The U.S.S.R. Ministry of Agriculture gave its approval."

"But where is the blacksmith shop?"

"You'll see in a minute."

The director led me to the back yard where a dilapidated hovel strikingly similar to the Don Cossack Yermakov's hut hugged the fence. Beside it were horses with downcast heads.

"They've been waiting their turn for three days now," Pavlov explained. "Not enough blacksmiths. The coal and iron allocated is not delivered. We work with materials supplied by the customers."

We went inside, and I saw exactly the same equipment used by my ancestor, the smith Vakula so well described by Gogol.

It's a pity I didn't manage to see the head of the city administration. I would have advised him to open another museum in Kazan: at the model blacksmith shop.

I spent a day in Moscow on the way back from Kazan. Alexei Nikiforovich Pavlov had asked me to give his regards to A. I. Glukhov, an official in the Ministry of Agriculture who visited his blacksmith shop last year. Glukhov himself did not have anything to do with blacksmithing directly, but he offered to help Pavlov, to report his troubles to responsible officials in the ministry.

A. I. Glukhov asked after Pavlov's health and then said:

"Despite my great efforts nothing came of it. The blacksmith shops are run by a number of administrations in the ministry..."

and, as they say, too many cooks spoil the broth. I went to Assistant Director Kozhevnikov of the Chief Horse Breeding Administration and told him the sad story of the Kazan blacksmith shop, and he said, 'But, my boy, the Kazan blacksmith shop's not the only one left out in the cold!' And he advised me to see Comrade Paryshev, director of the chief administration and a member of the collegium. I asked for an appointment but missed him. I asked a second time and again he wouldn't see me. I tried once more—I wonder if it's possible to see him at all!"

"Do you think I could talk with him?" I asked. "I'm a blacksmith, after all, and I've come all the way from Poltava!"

A ray of hope gleamed in Glukhov's eyes:

"Try it, Vakula! Strike while the iron's hot!"

Letter to the Editor: WHERE CAN A WAGON BE BOUGHT?

(By F. Kozmylev, Chairman of Stalin Collective Farm, Yartsevo District, Smolensk Province. Pravda, May 18, p. 2. 600 words. Summary:) Automobile transport occupies an important place in hauling loads on the collective farms, but trucks and tractors cannot entirely replace horses. Horse-drawn wagons are essential for serving the livestock sections, for hauling fuel to the tractors and combines and for many other tasks.

Unfortunately, district and province organizations in Smolensk Province pay little attention to the use of draft animals for transport, with the result that local industry is turning out less and less equipment and harness.

Last summer our collective farm needed 30 wagons, and we began to think about where we could buy them. The Yartsevo District Consumers' Cooperative offered us five made by the Yelnya Red Cartman Artel. We bought them because we were short, but found that they were hastily and crudely built. After a month of use their wheel rims came off and the wheels came apart.

We made 22 wagons in our own shops last year and are making more at present, but we are unable to meet all of our needs. We still need to buy at least 20, but where? We appealed to the district industrial combine, which makes only a dozen a year, and were refused. We turned to the Shock Worker artel in Yartsevo and were told by Comrade Grashchenkov, chairman of the artel:

"If the province local industry department gives the order we'll make them, but we cannot assume the initiative ourselves under any circumstances."

We were forced to go to the district consumers' cooperative again, where we were offered the same Yelnya and Smolensk wagons. Several of them had been covered with snow all winter, and naturally we turned them down.

Not only our collective farm but all of Yartsevo District, all of Smolensk Province is concerned about wagons. Collective farm chairmen have had a lot to say about them in district and province organizations and voices cry out at all conferences in the district and province. Unfortunately, the organizations responsible do not pay enough attention.

After all, this is not a complicated matter. Our district's Shock Worker artel could produce several hundred wagons a year, and the district industrial combine could mass-produce them. We are waiting for district and province organizations to take the necessary steps to see that the collective farms are provided with the equipment they need.

Transportation

ON THE AIRWAYS. (Pravda, May 17, p. 2. Complete text:) Summer schedules have been introduced on the principal airlines of the country. On most routes the number of flights has been increased. Planes leave Moscow daily for Vladivostok, Alma-Ata, Stalinabad and other cities. Most express flights reach their destinations more quickly than in winter. The flight from Moscow to Khabarovsk takes 28 hours. A new service has been started between Moscow and Chkalov.

Air communications are being developed between the industrial centers and the great construction projects of communism. Aircraft from Chelyabinsk, Stalingrad, Tashkent,

Kharkov and other cities land at Kulbyshev. A new service connects Ashkhabad and Nukus.

Crimea and Caucasus resorts are linked by air with Leningrad, Kiev, Minsk, Sverdlovsk, Alma-Ata, Tashkent, Kishinev and other cities.

Air-mail service is being expanded during the summer.

Cities

Follow-up on an Izvestia Report: 'IMPROVE WORK OF ALMA-ATA COMMUNICATIONS WORKERS.'* (Izvestia, May 15, p. 3. Complete text:) A session of the Alma-Ata City Soviet Executive Committee has discussed the letter published under the above heading in Izvestia and has found the criticism of shortcomings in the work of the city's communications organizations to be correct.

The executive committee has charged the city post office (acting director Comrade Baimukhamedov) with checking the mail delivery schedule, taking steps to improve deliveries by all communications departments, installing additional mailboxes in the outskirts and renovating all buildings and offices of the communications departments by July.

Medicine and Public Health

SEVENTH SESSION OF U.S.S.R. ACADEMY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES. (Meditinsky rabotnik [Medical Worker], May 18, p. 1. Complete text:) In accordance with the bylaws of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Medical Sciences the following were elected members of the Academy at its seventh general session: V. V. Zakusov, A. P. Nikolayev, V. D. Timakov and A. F. Tur.

The following were elected associate members: K. S. Abuladze, V. G. Baranov, F. R. Bogdanov, P. N. Veselkin, A. A. Vishnevsky, P. D. Gorizontov, A. I. Dobrokhov, N. I. Zazybin, S. P. Karpov, N. I. Kasatkin, I. G. Kochergin, B. N. Klosovsky, L. F. Larionov, B. N. Mogilnitsky, V. A. Pulkis, M. V. Sergiyevsky, F. F. Talyzin and K. A. Shchukarev.

AWARDS TO MEDICAL WORKERS. (Meditinsky rabotnik [Medical Worker], May 18, p. 1. 300 words. Condensed text:) By decree of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet 7113 doctors and other medical and pharmaceutical workers have been awarded orders and medals for long and meritorious service. Nine hundred five have received the Order of Lenin, 723 the Order of the Red Banner of Labor, 985 the Medal of Honor, 1303 the medal For Labor Valor and 3197 the Labor Distinction medal. ...

SUMMER VACATION FOR CHILDREN. (Pravda, May 14, p. 2. 175 words. Excerpt:) ... The number of Young Pioneer camps is being considerably increased. New camps are being set up in picturesque locations in Leningrad, Stalingrad, Vladimir, Dnepropetrovsk, Sverdlovsk, Gorky, Saratov and other provinces.

New camps are also opening in the Moscow area. Buildings for them are being erected in Mozhaishk, Kolomna, Istra and other districts in the province. More than 450,000 school children from the capital and Moscow Province will spend their vacations in Young Pioneer camps this summer.

Culture

(Editorial)—IMPROVE AND PERFECT WORK OF LIBRARIES. (Izvestia, May 16, p. 1. 1300 words. Summary:) According to 1951 statistics, there are more than 350,000 libraries in the Soviet Union. There are large state libraries and a tremendous number of scientific, technical, province, city, district, children's and young people's, rural and trade union libraries.

Many libraries do a great deal of work in the political education of readers. Libraries play an important role in dis-

seminating technical knowledge and in aiding innovators of collective farm production. Requests for literature, a powerful means of communist education of working people, are increasing every day.

The best libraries of the country do everything necessary to satisfy readers' requests. They arrange exhibits of Soviet prose and poetry, hold readers' conferences and inform the readers about new books through the radio and local press.

Considerable improvements have been made since the war in the methodological and bibliographical work of libraries. Dissemination of information on books has increased and become more varied; readers' requests are being studied more carefully. Recommended lists of books have become widespread. A series of books and pamphlets have been published telling of the experiences of the best libraries of the country.

However, there are many serious shortcomings in library work. Formalism and a passion for technical details in organizing library work have not by any means been overcome. Some library "theorists" waste much time and energy in solving secondary problems of library technique, while forgetting the main thing—the best possible organization of service to the readers, the increasing of their numbers in every possible way and active help to them in expanding their cultural horizons, in mastering political and scientific knowledge.

Methodological work lags behind practical library work in our country. Problems of acquiring and arranging books and catalogues and expanding recommended lists of books are not worked out scientifically. All of these important problems have not been sufficiently reflected in the methodological work of the state scientific libraries, library institutes and the library administration of the Russian Republic Council of Ministers' Committee on Affairs of Cultural and Educational Institutions.

There are serious shortcomings in training cadres of library workers. The preparation of textbooks for libraries, schools and technicums has been inadmissably delayed. One cannot tolerate the fact that students in the technicums have had to use two or three out-of-date textbooks and the students in the library schools have had to use lecture notes. The training of scientific cadres in library science and bibliographical work is unsatisfactory. Suffice it to say that in recent years not one dissertation has been defended on questions connected with the organization of readers' service or the guidance of reading.

The improvement of library work is the concern of the whole Soviet public, and especially of the local Soviets. Some local Soviets are not concerned with creating the necessary conditions for fruitful library work. Convincing proof of this is the unjustified delay in construction of library buildings in a number of provinces and territories.

The further advance of cultural and educational work in the cities and countryside demands a decisive improvement in the work of libraries. The honorable task of the army of library workers in our country is to study readers' inquiries more actively and tirelessly to present political, scientific and artistic literature to the masses of working people.

INCORRECT ATTITUDE TOWARD VILLAGE CULTURE CENTERS. (By Staff Correspondent for Dagestan Autonomous Republic A. Zenchenko. Pravda, May 18, p. 2. 900 words. Summary:) In the evenings many people come to the club in Kuli village. Yesterday a large group of collective farmers studied the life of J. V. Stalin with great interest. Today agrotechny and zootechny circles are planned and tomorrow there will be rehearsals of amateur drama, chorus and dance groups. Lectures, reports, readers' conferences and interviews are included in the club's work plan.

The Kuli District Party Committee and primary Party organizations systematically direct the work of cultural and educational institutions. The bureau of the district Party committee reviews the plans for the work of the clubs and discusses reports on their work. The Party organizations are concerned with raising the ideological and political level and qualifications of workers in cultural and educational institutions and pay particular attention to drawing the rural intelligentsia into cultural and educational work.

However, in most districts in the Dagestan Autonomous Re-

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 8, p. 37.

public cultural and educational work among the rural population is not carried on satisfactorily. Many districts' Party committees and primary Party organizations show little interest in the work of cultural institutions. This is the case in Akhvakh, Kayakent, Buinaksk and other districts.

The bureau of the Dagestan Province Party Committee discussed a number of important questions of cultural and educational work in the villages at its meetings last year.

Of course this had some positive effect in enlivening cultural and educational work in a number of districts. But the province Party committee resolutions would have more influence on the state of this work in all districts if the province Party committee, especially the propaganda and agitation department, would check up regularly on the fulfillment of resolutions adopted and would daily direct the activity of the district Party committees.

The lecture bureau of the republic administration for affairs of cultural and educational institutions and the republic branch of the All-Union Society for the Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge rarely send out the texts of lectures to the districts in the languages of the peoples of Dagestan. Frequently the texts of the lectures in Avar are sent to Kumi-speaking districts, and vice versa. Recently lectures on the great construction projects of communism in the Darghin language were sent to Kayakent District, where the Kumi people live.

The Soviet government annually allots large sums for cultural and educational work in the Dagestan countryside. The republic now has 250 village and 198 collective farm clubs, 425 village reading rooms and more than 250 libraries. This year 33 additional libraries will be opened and 75 village reading rooms will be converted into clubs.

The wide network of cultural centers is a great achievement. With the constant, practical guidance of Party committees they can and must play an important role in the communist education of the working people.

Science

SEVENTH SESSION OF U.S.S.R. ACADEMY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES. (Izvestia, May 16, p. 3. Complete text:) The seventh session of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Medical Sciences, which lasted six days, has ended. The session summed up the results of the reorganization of the scientific research and practical work of the academy and its institutes since the joint session of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences and the U.S.S.R. Academy of Medical Sciences on the problems of I. P. Pavlov's physiological teaching.

Several positive results in developing the teachings of the great Russian physiologist were noted in the speeches and reports given at the session.

The resolution adopted emphasized that the basic task of scientific research is the solution of the most important problems of practical medicine. In order to do this it is necessary to give particular attention to the development of work in the physiology and pathology of higher nervous activity.

Elections of members and corresponding members of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Medical Sciences were held at the concluding session.

With great enthusiasm the participants in the session adopted greetings to Comrade J. V. Stalin.

Review: TREASURY OF MATERIALIST SCIENCE.—New Edition of I. P. Pavlov's Works. (By Prof. A. Studitsky. Pravda, May 14, pp. 3-4. 2800 words. Condensed text:) "Whatever I do, I always think that in doing it I am serving my country and Russian science above all, insofar as my strength allows. And this is both a powerful stimulus and a deep satisfaction."

These words open the first volume of the new edition of Ivan Petrovich Pavlov's complete works, published by decree of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers of June 8, 1949, on the centennial of the brilliant physiologist's birth. The edition is being published by the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences Publishing House. Vols. I-V have appeared. ...

Pavlov's struggle against idealism in natural science was unwaveringly supported by the Bolshevik party. Pavlov exposed as antiscientific, ignorant nonsense all attempts to implant idealism in teaching on the functioning of the brain and to depict cognition as independent of external media and of matter. Science and religion, natural science and idealism, are incompatible—this is the essence of Pavlov's views on these questions.

The representatives of reactionary science in capitalist countries are trying to wage a struggle against the Pavlov teaching, which is the bulwark of progressive materialist science. For example, in defiance of Pavlov's teaching that the integrity of the organism is determined by the activity of the higher nervous system, American scientists are depicting this integrity as the result of some nonmaterial forces inaccessible to the human mind. In defiance of Pavlov's irrefutable scientific conclusions on the dependence of cognition on the external world, the American Machists are proclaiming that the world is a "product," a "construct of human cognition."

But no contrivances by militant obscurantists can hold back the victorious movement of the ideas of materialist Pavlov physiology. For the progressive scientists of America, Britain, France and other countries the name of Pavlov is a symbol of progressive science, bringing liberation from idealism and mysticism and knowledge of the highest manifestation of life, the functioning of the human brain.

Vols. I-V of the complete works, which have already been published, contain all I. P. Pavlov's basic works on the physiology of blood circulation, digestion and the higher nervous system, and also his political writings.

The new edition will be completed with a sixth volume, and it is planned to add an additional volume containing bibliographical material and alphabetical and subject indexes to the whole edition, as well as a sketch of Pavlov's life and work. ...

History

AMERICAN-BRITISH INTERVENTION IN ESTONIA IN 1918-1920. (By G. Klevakin. Izvestia, May 14, p. 3. 1900 words. Condensed text:) An exhibit entitled "American-British Intervention in Estonia: 1918-1920" has opened in Tallinn. It exposes the aggressive policy of the American-British imperialists toward the Estonian people.

The plans of the American-British imperialists, thirsting for territory belonging to others, envisaged the seizure of Estlandia and its transformation into a colony. Before the great October socialist revolution, the U.S.A. and the Entente states were of the opinion that German troops should be withdrawn immediately from the areas they occupied. After the revolution, however, the ruling circles of these countries, which planned to throttle Soviet Russia, changed their views on this sharply. In the terms of the armistice with Germany concluded on Nov. 11, 1918, it was envisaged that German troops should continue to occupy the Baltic region, and an army of 75,000 men commanded by the German General von der Holtz was left there for that purpose.

Pursuing its imperialist aims, the U.S. government sent a special military mission headed by Lt. Col. Green to the Baltic region in March, 1919. This mission was assigned the task of exercising leadership over and affording all possible assistance to the German forces in the area. On instructions from the Wilson administration, Green proposed to von der Holtz that the revolutionary movement in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania be mercilessly suppressed, and the German hangman wrought brutal vengeance on the Baltic peoples. ...

At the end of 1918 the American-British imperialists went over to direct armed struggle against the peoples of the Baltic region. A British naval squadron under Admiral Sinclair arrived at Tallinn on Dec. 12, 1918, and immediately began to shell Estonian Communist units. On Dec. 26 the Soviet destroyer "Spartak" was forced to enter into unequal battle with the British fleet. The British soon captured the Soviet destroyer "Avtroil" also.

Documents attesting to the brutal vengeance wrought on the Soviet sailors from these destroyers are displayed at the

exhibit. Thirty-four sailors were shot without trial on Naissaar Island.

Affording direct military assistance to the White Guards and White Estonians, who at that time had been routed by the Red Army, the British pirates shelled the peaceful and defenseless population of the Estonian workers' settlements of Kunda, Aseri and Purtse at the end of December, 1918. In 1919 they actively supported the White Guard offensive against Petrograd. It was under cover of the British fleet that the White Guard forces disembarked near Krasnaya Gorka on Oct. 16, 1919. ...

In preparation for the counterrevolutionary offensive against Petrograd, the American-British imperialists set up the so-called "Northwestern Government of Russia." They needed this puppet government in order to "formalize" recognition of the Estonian bourgeois state, which no one recognized, and to give moral "training" to the bourgeois Estonian Army for the campaign against Petrograd. On behalf of this government Gen. Yudenich signed a letter addressed to Laidoner, Commander in Chief of the White Estonian Army, promising recognition of the "independence" of Estonia on condition that Estonian forces take an active part in the offensive against Petrograd.

Thus the American-British imperialists tried to turn the Estonians, as well as other dependent peoples, into cannon fodder. ...

The working masses of Estonia launched a selfless, heroic struggle against the American-British interventionists and their flunkies, the counterrevolutionary Estonian bourgeoisie. The Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic—called the Estlandia Labor Commune—was founded Nov. 29, 1918, in the city of Narva, just as the liberator of Estonia, the Red Army, together with Estonian revolutionary military units, was routing the White Guard and White Estonian forces.

"The Estlandia Labor Commune," Comrade Stalin wrote in his article "Light from the East," "is victoriously marching forward, destroying the foundations of the bourgeois-republican government of Estlandia and arousing the working masses of the cities and villages for the struggle."

In the second half of December, 1919, almost all of Estonia became part of the Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic. The Red Army reached Kehra and by the end of the year was 30 kilometers from Tallinn.

But at this point a British fleet appeared off Tallinn with the intention of occupying Estonia. In defense of the Soviet regime, the Tallinn workers opposed the interventionists boldly and resolutely. A great strike broke out in the city, and there was a city-wide working people's demonstration. The overwhelming majority of the population of Estonia stood behind the Tallinn workers, and the imperialists' plan to occupy the country was thwarted.

But the Estlandia Labor Commune was unable to withstand the united aggressive forces of international reaction and in February, 1919, ceased to exist. ...

The puppet "government" of Estonia set up military courts which were constantly in session. Soldiers, workers and peasants were sentenced to death.

The photograph of murdered workers and peasants of the island of Saare attracts special attention from the visitors to the exhibit. ...

Uprisings against the American-British interventionists took place not only in the rear but also in the White Estonian Army itself. ...

After wreaking vengeance on the revolutionary movement in the Baltic countries, the American-British imperialists began the colonial plundering of these countries. Hundreds of representatives of various economic and financial circles in the U.S.A. and Britain streamed into Estonia. American offices and branches of American firms began to spring up like mushrooms. Under the guise of "American charity" they marketed long-stored goods and spoiled foodstuffs at high prices. ...

Resurrecting the pages of history, the documents on display at the exhibit expose the criminal, predatory plans, the rapacious character and bestial visage of the American-British imperialists.

Geography and Exploration

Notes on Books: 'WHERE HUMAN FOOT HAD NEVER TROD.' * (Reviewed by Boris Gorbato. Izvestia, May 18, p. 3. 1100 words. Summary:) It is Aug. 30, 1930, a foggy, cloudy day on a nameless little island at the end of the world, in the Arctic. A handful of Soviet people are on the shore. The icebreaker has gone; the people remain.

They stayed two years in the Northern Land. They mapped out 37,000 square kilometers of uncharted land, defined its boundaries, contours, geological structure, climatic conditions, animal life and vegetation and the nature of the ice structure of the surrounding seas.

G. A. Ushakov, leader of the first expedition to the Northern Land, tells about this glorious feat of Soviet polar explorers.

The book is masterfully written. Up to now we have known G. A. Ushakov as a polar researcher, a courageous traveler and a thoughtful scholar. Now we come to know him as a writer.

The book shows that G. A. Ushakov not only learned to analyze "the complicated life of nature," but that he is sensitive and, what is most important, able to draw nature beautifully, like an artist.

Working conditions in the Arctic are knowingly described in the book. The difficulties of the Arctic are shown simply and strongly, without any false affectation. Ushakov's tales about his four-legged friends and helpers, the sled dogs, are touching and interesting. He succeeds in showing their "characters," their habits and their devoted service to man.

But of course the main thing in Ushakov's book is the people. They are all distinguished by high patriotic feeling and an understanding of their duty to their motherland.

The friendship of courageous people is described seriously in the book. Once, in the dead of the polar night, radio operator Khodov received a terrible radiogram for Zhuravlev: his children had died. Khodov showed the telegram to Ushakov. What should be done? They both lived through their comrade's grief as if it were their own. Ushakov decided to tell Zhuravlev about the misfortune which had befallen him only during the trip. On the trip, in the struggle, the grief would seem lighter.

Ushakov tells the story of the trip with restraint, as if afraid to use a superfluous word. The road was tortuous, the snowstorm fierce; every moment death awaited them; every meter had to be taken by force. And in this desperate straining of physical and spiritual forces one Soviet citizen conquered his personal grief and another selflessly helped him do so. In the literature on the Arctic I know of no pages more noble or human than these!

Education

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.—Interview With Russian Republic Minister of Education A. I. Kairov. (Pravda, May 20, p. 2. 700 words. Condensed text:) Classes have ended in the schools. Pupils in the junior grades have already started their vacations, and today examinations for the matriculation certificate and transfer and school-leaving examinations are beginning in elementary, seven-year and secondary schools. Comrade A. I. Kairov, Russian Republic Minister of Education, told a Pravda correspondent:

"This year the preparation and conduct of examinations have special features connected with the new successes of our country in developing secondary education. Seven-year education is now compulsory, and in cities and industrial settlements complete secondary education is generally required. In 1951 alone the number of seven-year and secondary schools in the Soviet Union increased by almost 5000. In the schools of the Russian Republic alone 34,000 more school children are taking matriculation examinations than last spring. The number of boys and girls finishing seven-year school has increased by 400,000.

* G. A. Ushakov, "Where Human Foot Had Never Trod," Publishing House of Chief Administration of North Sea Route, 1951.

"Consequently the responsibility of public education agencies and teachers for organizing the conduct of examinations is considerably greater.

"Millions of Soviet school children will stand before the examiners today, and testing of the depth and soundness of the knowledge they have acquired will begin. During the past school year the efforts of educational workers have been directed toward further improving the quality of teaching and educational work. Comrade J. V. Stalin's works on linguistics have exercised an enormous influence in improving the teaching of Russian and other languages. In Russian classes more attention is now paid to grammar, to the pupil's ability to apply grammatical rules in speaking and writing the language. Constant attention has been paid to improving the children's spelling. Well-equipped studies and laboratories, visual teaching aids and experimental garden plots have helped to improve the children's knowledge of science and assisted them in mastering the fundamentals of Michurinist teaching. ...

PREPARING SCHOOLS FOR NEW ACADEMIC YEAR.

(Izvestia, May 17, p. 2. Complete text:) On May 16 the collegium of the Russian Republic Ministry of Education discussed preparation of the schools for the new academic year.

The network of elementary, seven-year and secondary schools in cities and villages of the Russian Federation is rapidly expanding. Hundreds of new school buildings have been completed.

Capital and maintenance repairs will be made before the new academic year on school buildings and schools for young farmers and factory workers. Fifty-eight thousand young teachers, graduated from teachers' colleges and institutes this year, are being sent out to the cities and villages.

It has been decided to allocate 120,000,000 textbooks, 330,000,000 notebooks and 80,000,000 pencils for students in schools of the Russian Federation.

NEW PEDAGOGICAL INSTITUTES. (Komsomolskaya pravda, May 14, p. 2. Complete text:) The U.S.S.R. Ministry of Higher Education issued a decree May 13 setting up a pedagogical institute in Michurinsk. The new institute will have three faculties: physics and mathematics, Russian language and literature and natural sciences.

Another pedagogical institute is being established in Tashauz in the Turkmenian Republic.

The Arts

Party Life: FOR COMPETENT GUIDANCE OF CREATIVE ORGANIZATIONS. (By Special Correspondents N. Abalkin and N. Bolkunov. Pravda, May 20, p. 2. 2800 words. Summary:) Novosibirsk—We first saw Party candidate Nikolai Fyodorovich Mikhailov in the role of manager of a tank factory, while Vera Pavlovna Redlikh, a member of the Novosibirsk City Party Committee and Deputy to the province Soviet, followed closely the performance of the main role in the play she had produced.

How customary such a natural combination of artistic work and public activity has become in our time. Creative life pulses strongly on the banks of the mighty Oka, more than 3000 kilometers to the east of Moscow. This life does not know provincial limitation or narrowness of interests. A painter speaks at a city Party conference, a director reports to his constituents, a composer visits a collective farm to transcribe new folk melodies, a leading artist is head of a primary Party unit, a writer goes to the All-Soviet Peace Conference, and an actress helps the city Soviet. When one meets these people one soon loses the sense of remoteness from Moscow and sees the groundlessness of the fears of young people who have attended art schools in the capital and are worried about beginning their careers "way off in Siberia."

The opera and ballet theater opened three days after the war ended, work on it having continued even during the war. The theater company has been to Khabarovsk, Vladivostok, Komsomolsk-on-Amur and Voroshilov and is getting ready for a tour to Tomsk. Its singers have appeared at the Bolshoi Thea-

ter, and in turn the Bolshoi has sent its best soloists out to take part in productions by the Novosibirsk theater. The theater company also has its problems. It is affected by shortcomings of the Committee on Affairs of the Arts in guiding the training and assignment of cadres for the opera and ballet theaters. The recruiting of new talent for the company is now becoming a major problem.

The 30-year-old Red Torch Drama Theater is at the center of the city's cultural life. The theater loves Gorky and presents many of his plays. Novosibirsk children also have their theater, which has close ties with its young audiences and invites parents and teachers to discuss its productions.

Life Moves Forward.—The province philharmonic also strives to meet the cultural requirements of audiences as completely as possible. The Siberian Folk Chorus has visited many parts of the country. Interest in music has become so great that the weekly symphony concerts play to capacity audiences and tickets are difficult to obtain.

Sibirskiye ogni [Siberian Lights], one of the oldest Soviet magazines, has been in existence for 30 years. It has published several noteworthy works in recent years, but not one by a Novosibirsk writer. Nowhere in Siberia is there a writers' organization the size of the one in Novosibirsk, but it is not very active.

It is worth while to visit the studios of artists preparing for the forthcoming art exhibit. I. Titkov's studio is full of Young Pioneers busy drawing and painting. The artist pays careful attention to the observations of curious onlookers and talks about his pictures. He plans a one-man show, completion of his study of the folk art of the Altai and realization of his cherished dream of depicting the events of the year of the great turning point.

The Soviet musical world knows well the names of the Novosibirsk composers V. Levashov and A. Novikov, indefatigable collectors of contemporary folksongs.

The creative work so widespread in Siberia's largest cultural center is a living reflection of the great progress in Soviet literature and art brought about by the concern of the Party and government and the Party Central Committee's decrees on ideological questions. Guided by these decrees, the Novosibirsk Province Party Committee supervises the activity of the creative organizations and defines the tasks confronting them. However, their varied and complex life is by no means adequately influenced by it. The creative organizations need live, concrete, competent guidance.

Life moves forward, higher demands are made on art, people mature and new books, pictures and plays appear which do not always resemble those of former years. However, the resolutions of the province committee hardly reflect this at all. Major problems are evaded and instructions on improving craftsmanship are couched in very general terms. This is the result of failure to study the life of the creative organizations, of lack of living contact with them. And this is what happens.

At a Party Meeting.—The Party meeting at the Red Torch Drama Theater promised to be interesting. The Novosibirsk Province Party Committee bureau's resolution on the work of the opera and ballet theater was to be discussed. The agenda included extensive discussion of the problems facing the theaters, but no such discussion took place. And how could it when Comrade O. Kazakova, representative of the province committee, had failed to prepare her report to the meeting properly? Her entire report boiled down to rephrasing of the province committee's resolution, followed by the information that the shortcomings in the work of the opera theater were in many respects those of the drama theater as well.

It is not surprising that after such a report the theater's Communists did not discuss the resolution and creative problems as much as they did the report by Comrade O. Kazakova herself.

The speaker's failure was not an accident. Her report to some extent reflected the shortcomings in the propaganda and agitation department's guidance of the work of the creative organizations.

More Boldness in Developing Criticism and Self-Criticism.—Recently a session of the province committee bureau discussed the work of the Novosibirsk branch of the Union of Soviet Writers. The propaganda and agitation department had spent

months preparing for this discussion and yet was unprepared when it took place. Comrade V. Pyatunin, head of the department, did not give a serious analysis of the state of affairs in the writers' organization or point out tasks to be considered.

Such a superficial approach makes it difficult to expect positive results. One of the bureau's earlier resolutions remarked on "instances of squabbling and unprincipled favoritism" among Novosibirsk writers. Several years have passed, but this same charge is still being made and nothing is being done to remedy the situation.

Reducing the guidance of creative organizations to merely adopting resolutions on their work means in effect ignoring them. The resolution is only half the battle. Efforts must be made to see that it is carried out, used to bring about a new creative upsurge and to eliminate shortcomings.

The primary Party units do a poor job of Bolshevik education of creative cadres and still do not concentrate on questions of creative work. The province committee, the Novosibirsk City Committee and the Central Borough Committee do not help the primary Party units to instill in creative writers a strict and exacting attitude toward their work, with the result that many of them are touchy about criticism. This is especially true of the writers.

The fact that the writers, artists, etc., live apart and do not form a single, integrated group has a noticeable effect on their work. Not once in recent years has the province committee called them together to discuss pressing creative problems, to consult with them or to acquaint them with the transformations now taking place in Siberia. The province committee has not yet discussed with creative workers how they have carried out the Party's instructions on literature and art in their work.

There have been no creative discussions among the writers, artists or theater groups for a long time. The province committee accepts this and does not consider it necessary to help prepare for creative discussion, to suggest topics or to encourage active discussion.

Guide Creative Work Along the Right Path.—Serious and well-presented ideological training must lie at the root of Party guidance of creative organizations. Guidance of their work cannot be achieved without attention to subject matter or through superficial instructions. It must be specific and businesslike and aimed at the solution of definite problems. It is necessary not to deal always with a given organization as a whole and in general terms, but also to show vital interest in individuals, to guide their work and to keep contact with them. It is not enough, for example, to tell artists that their work does not reflect the present. It is necessary to find out the reasons for this and to explain them.

A large group of creative workers is concentrated in Novosibirsk, workers sincerely anxious to meet the growing cultural requirements of the working people. The Novosibirsk Province Committee is still making poor use of this great force and its great creative potentialities for effecting a major upsurge in ideological work.

FESTIVAL OF POLISH MOTION PICTURES. (Izvestia, May 20, p. 3. 225 words. Condensed text:) A festival of films of the Polish Republic is being organized by the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Cinematography. It will take place in Moscow, Leningrad and the capitals of the Union republics between June 2 and June 8.

The festival will open with a showing of the new Polish feature film "The Youth of Chopin," made by A. Ford in the Lodz Film Studio. The film is devoted to the work of the great Polish composer Frederic Chopin, the part of whom is played by actor C. Wollejko. The musical works are executed by Halina Czarny-Stefanska (piano), Wanda Wilkomirska (violin) and singer Stefania Wojtowicz.

During the festival the following films, already known to Soviet audiences, will be shown in motion picture theaters, Palaces of Culture and clubs: "Warsaw Premiere," "The Last Stop," "Explosion in the Night," "Undeclared City," "Two Brigades," "The Devil's Gorge," "My Treasure," "The First Start" and "Forbidden Songs." ...

EXHIBITION OF POLISH SCULPTURE AND PICTORIAL ART OPENS IN MOSCOW. (Pravda, May 18, p. 4. Complete text:)

An exhibition of Polish sculpture and pictorial art opened yesterday in the halls of the Academy of Arts.

The exhibition deals with the development of Polish realist art from the middle of the 19th century up to our own day. It presents the works of the prominent Polish artists Jan Matejko, Henryk Rodakowski, Aleksandr and Maximilian Gierymski, Wacław Koniuszko and others. Many works by contemporary artists are on display. In all about 200 paintings, drawings and sculptures have been brought to Moscow.

A. Chulaki, Vice-Chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers' Committee on Affairs of the Arts, opened the exhibition. At the opening ceremony W. Sokorski, Polish Republic Deputy Minister of Culture and Art; L. Pogoriles, Acting Chargé d'Affaires of the Polish Republic in Moscow; M. Wnuk, Rector of the Warsaw Academy of Arts, and A. Gerasimov, President of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Arts, all spoke.

The visitors warmly welcomed the opening of the exhibition.

CONCERT OF GLIERE'S WORKS. (Izvestia, May 14, p. 4. 150 words. Summary:) The Soviet composer R. M. Gliere recently wrote a new ballet "Taras Bulba" to commemorate the centenary of Gogol's death. The symphonic suite from this ballet was performed at a concert of the composer's works in the Hall of Columns of the House of the Unions May 13. The concert also included chamber works by the composer and selections from the "Bronze Horseman" and "Red Poppy" ballets. Soloists of the Bolshoi Theater, the All-Soviet Radio Broadcasting Committee and the committee's Grand Symphony Orchestra took part in the concert. R. M. Gliere directed.

Literature

PUBLICATION OF CHILDREN'S LITERATURE. (Izvestia, May 18, p. 2. Complete text:) A tremendous amount of children's literature is published in the U.S.S.R. In the Soviet regime about 40,000 different books for young readers have been published. The total number of copies exceeds 1,000,000,000. The country now has 20 Young Pioneer newspapers in 16 languages of the peoples of the U.S.S.R. The magazines Pioneer [Young Pioneer], Vozhaty [The Leader], Zateinik [The Jester], Druzhniye rebyata [Friendly Children], Murzilka and others are widely known.

For the 30th anniversary of the Young Pioneer organization, the State Children's Literature Publishing House is putting out a new edition of A. I. Ulyanova's book "Ilyich's Childhood and School Years" and G. Leonidze's "Stalin: Childhood and Adolescence." The collection of new stories and verse "Children of Our Motherland" is of great interest. The works of the writers included in this book reflect the varied happy life of Soviet children, who are surrounded by the care of the Soviet people, the Party, government and of Comrade J. V. Stalin personally.

The Young Guard Publishing House puts out books and magazines for Young Pioneers and school children in mass editions.

The Young Guard Publishing House will put out dozens of different books for Young Pioneers and school children this year.

Criticism and Review: A BOOK ABOUT THE TRAGEDY OF YUGOSLAVIA. (By M. Kharlamov. Pravda, May 15, p. 3. 1900 words. Excerpts:) ... Orest Maltsev's novel "Yugoslav Tragedy" (Znamya, Nos. 10, 11 and 12, 1951), which was awarded a Stalin Prize, portrays convincingly and truthfully one of the most tragic periods in the history of Yugoslavia. ...

The author tells angrily of how the arch-adventurists of the Tito-Rankovic clique, carefully concealing their shady past and swimming to the surface on the crest of the national liberation movement, took over the leadership of the movement in order to decapitate it.

The novel shows how the anti-fascist movement in Yugoslavia, inspired by the heroic struggle of the Soviet people against the German fascist invaders, developed into a genuine war of liberation. Out of separate and divided partisan detachments grew the large people's liberation army of Yugoslavia. But the Titoite traitors did all they could to prevent the real success

(Continued on Page 43)

Weekly Index to Pravda and Izvestia

This index provides a complete record of the contents of the two leading Soviet dailies. It is arranged by the same categories employed in the body of the issue, where the major stories are translated, condensed or summarized. Additional data are given in brackets when the Pravda or Izvestia headline is not self-explanatory. Datelines, newspapers and news services cited by Pravda or Izvestia as the source of the report are also given in brackets in many cases. Bibliographical data appear in this sequence: name of paper date/page-approximate length in words. Items starred appeared in a previous issue of the Current Digest.

MAY 14—20, INCLUSIVE

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

WORLD POLITICS

UNITED NATIONS

Eighth session of U.N. Social Commission [Soviet resolution to exclude Kuomintang representative and invite representative from Chinese People's Republic rejected], Izv 14/3-150. In U.N. Disarmament Commission [Committee I votes against distribution of documents as evidence of U.S. germ warfare in Korea and China, also against delegates' bringing charges against "anyone whatsoever" concerning use of germ weapons], Pr 15/4-1200, Izv 15/3-1500. In U.N. Disarmament Commission [Speech by Ya. A. Malik in Committee I scores committee's evasion of U.S.S.R. proposals to ban atomic weapons and reduce armaments], Pr 16/3-1000, Izv 16/4-1500. In U.N. Disarmament Commission [Speech by Ya. A. Malik in Committee I protesting Dutch delegate's proposal to undertake study of "terminology" to compile "dictionary of terms" instead of dealing with urgent problems of arms race], Pr 18/3-250, Izv 18/3-1200.

ATLANTIC PACT

New American air force units sent to Britain, Pr-Izv 14/3-50. Admiral Fechteler's revelations [Secret report of U.S. Chief of Naval Operations calls Western Europe indefensible], by Staff Correspondent Yu. Zhukov, Pr 15/3-1600. American air division transferred [to new bases] in Britain, Izv 15/4-25. On international themes: Under Washington's dictate [Treaty on formation of so-called European Defense Community], by B. Vronsky, Izv 17/4-700. "Assassin Ridgway, go home!"—Workers' demonstrations in French cities, Pr 20/3-225.

PEACE FRONT

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Chinese volunteers—Bloody events on Koje Island, Pr-Izv 16/4-1000. American militarists' atrocities continue on Koje Island [New York datelines], Pr 17/4-350; under heading American command continues violence against Koje Island prisoners of war, Izv 17/4-350. Against violations of international conventions!—Protests in U.S.A. against American government's position on prisoner-of-war exchange, Pr-Izv 17/4-200. American interventionists' inhuman treatment of captured soldiers of Korean People's Army and Chinese volunteers, Pr 17/4-1000; with subhead Korean truce talks, Izv 17/3-1000. American aggressors' bloody violence against Koje Island prisoners of war—Statement by staff representative of Korean People's Army and Chinese people's volunteers, Pr 17/4-1000. American aggressors' bloody crimes—Hsinhua report, Pr 18/4-1300; under heading American aggressors' bloody violence against Koje Island prisoners of war—Hsinhua report [with Reuters report that International Committee of the Red Cross has published report on severe punishment of Koje Island prisoners Feb. 18, 1952, by Americans], Izv 18/4-2100. American gestapo men's atrocities on Koje Island, by Staff Correspondent A. Tkachenko, Pr 18/4-1300. American interventionists' bloody violence against prisoners of war on Koje Island—Jen Min Jih Pao article [with reports from New York and London], Pr 19/4-1000; under heading American aggressors' crimes on Koje Island—Jen Min Jih Pao article, Izv 20/3-700. Confusion in aggressors' camp [U.S. ruling circles embarrassed by Gen. Colson's admission of cruel treatment of prisoners of war on Koje Island], Pr 19/4-75, Izv 19/4-75. Executioners and their patrons—American militarists' dastardly crimes on Koje Island, by D. Zaslavsky, Pr 19/3-2000. American militarists prepare new murders of Koje Island prisoners of war, Pr 20/4-350; under heading American command prepares new bloody repression of Koje Island prisoners of war, Izv 20/4-350.

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Pr 16/1-150. Seventh session of U.S.S.R. Academy of Medical Sciences [discusses progress since conference on Pavlov's teaching], Izv 16/3-175. Scientific expeditions [64 planned by Uzbek Republic Academy of Sciences], by Staff Correspondent A. Kanayev, Izv 17/2-100. How discoveries are made—II [Second installment on work of All-Soviet T. D. Lysenko Selection and Genetics Institute], by Special Correspondent Vas. Rusakov, Izv 17/2-1900. More attention to work of scientific institutions, by Staff Correspondent for Kharkov Province V. Kuzmichev, Pr 19/2-1000.

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Notes on books: "Where Human Foot Had Never Trod" [Book by G. A. Ushakov on exploration of Arctic regions], reviewed by Boris Gorbato, Izv 18/3-1100.

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Ideological and political education of teachers, by Secretary of Buzuluk City Party Committee A. Stepanov, Pr 14/2-800. Organize school examinations well, by Russian Republic Deputy Minister of Education A. Orlov, Izv 14/2-1900. In mountain village [New seven-year school in Transcarpathia village], by Staff Correspondent K. Cherkashin, Izv 16/2-150. Preparations for new academic year [336,000 children to study in schools of Kirgizia], by Staff Correspondent V. Surkov, Izv 16/2-125. (Feuilleton)—With others' hands [Candidate for Master of Agricultural Sciences uses material gathered by others in dissertation], by Ye. Andreyev, Pr 17/2-1200. Preparing schools for new academic year [Discussion by collegium of Russian Republic Ministry of Education], Izv 17/2-125. (Editorial)—Soviet younger generation, Izv 18/1-1300. (Editorial)—Concern for education of younger generation, Pr 19/1-1200. School examinations—Interview with Russian Republic Minister of Education I. A. Kairov, Pr 20/2-700. (Editorial)—Stalinist concern for education of younger generation, Izv 20/1-1300.

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spondent I. Morozov, Izv 15/2-125. Semi-finals in U.S.S.R. championship chess tournament, Izv 15/4-50. Soviet-Polish exhibition soccer match, Pr 15/4-300; Izv 15/4-225. Reception for Polish soccer players, Pr 16/2-50. Polish soccer players leave Moscow, Pr-Izv 17/4-25. Development of physical culture is important work of local Soviets, by Ye. Konoplin, Chairman of Belorussian Republic Council of Ministers' Committee on Physical Culture and Sports Affairs, Izv 17/2-1000. Races on Moscow River, Pr 19/4-100.

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(Feuilleton)—Ignoramuses in bank [repeatedly confuse two persons of same name], by G. Ryklin, Izv 14/3-800. Tourists' itineraries [worked out by Tourist and Excursion Administration of Central Council of Trade Unions], by V. Lebedinskaya, Izv 16/1-275. For protection of children [Meeting hears report of Soviet delegation to International Conference in Defense of Children], Pr 17/2-150, Izv 17/4-100. "Slava" whaling

fleet returns [to Odessa from Antarctic], by Staff Correspondent F. Kudryavtseva, Izv 18/2-100. Meeting of Moscow trade union *aktiv* with foreign labor delegations [in Moscow for May Day celebrations], Pr 20/4-300; Izv 20/3-550. (Photographs)—Stalin Prize winners [seven], Pr 14/1; [eight], Izv 14/1; [five], Pr-Izv 15/1; [seven], Pr 16/1; [eight], Izv 16/1; [seven], Pr 19/1; [eight], Izv 20/1. Readers report [Five items], Izv 14/3-250, [Four], Izv 16/2-200. News notes [Six items], Pr 18/2-175.

(Continued From Page 37)

of the people's war. They issued criminal orders, sending the best partisan detachments to certain death by informing the Hitlerites of the operations that had been planned for them. They liquidated Communists who were true to the people, partisan commanders and Soviet prisoners of war who had escaped from German prison camps.

O. Maltsev has revealed the repulsive visage of the band of traitors who, after gaining power by deceit, tore Yugoslavia away from the socialist camp and hurled it into imperialist slavery. ...

The author shows that whereas the U.S.A. and Britain were supplying the accomplices of the occupiers—the Cetniks and Ustasi—with arms and food, they dropped only puttees and fly-swatters to the partisans. Only the Soviet Air Force, in spite of the great distances involved, brought the partisans rifles, automatic rifles, antitank guns, military supplies and medicines.

The novel tells of the so-called "Ratvik" operation worked out by the Anglo-American staffs. In essence this was a criminal plan to do a maximum of damage to the Yugoslav economy in order to ruin it and make it difficult for the Yugoslav people to rebuild their country and easy for the Tito clique to pursue a policy of handing over Yugoslavia to enslavement by the American imperialists. ...

After reading O. Maltsev's novel the reader will be more convinced than ever that the people who rose in a national war against

the Hitlerite occupiers, the people who today still continue to struggle for their freedom, cannot fail to conquer despite the stab in the back they have received from the band of fascist traitors. There is no future for the Titoite clique.

"The new Yugoslavia will rise!" the reader will exclaim, together with all the honest people of Yugoslavia.

The value of O. Maltsev's novel is that it is written with passion, that it moves the reader and teaches him vigilance. ...

The reader will wait for a sequel to the novel which will show the Yugoslav people's struggle against the usurper clique.

Press and Publishing

(Editorial)—FOR SOUND IDEOLOGICAL ORIENTATION IN WORK OF PUBLISHING HOUSES! (Pravda, May 20, p. 1. 1200 words. Summary:) Despite some successes, there are still serious mistakes and blunders in the work of certain publishing houses. The State Juridical Publishing House, for example, publishes books which do not meet the demands of Soviet legal science or the practical needs of legal workers. As has already been observed in the Party press, many books published by this house contain serious ideological errors, and some are politically harmful. The publishing house shows no discrimination in its choice of authors and enlists people to write books who lack the knowledge necessary to solve the problems involved correctly.

As a result of this irresponsible attitude the preparation of books on the state organization of the people's democracies was monopolized by a small group of people with incorrect aims. The serious mistakes in the publishing house's work are to be explained primarily by incorrect organization of editorial work and absence of criticism and self-criticism.

Gross mistakes and distortions of texts have occurred in reissuing certain literary works. For example, when the collected works of Demyan Bedny were prepared and edited for publication by the State Literature Publishing House and the State Military Publishing House the text was treated in a high-handed and arbitrary manner, and as a result many of Bedny's poems were printed with distortions which in certain places amounted to a liberal-bourgeois falsification of his work. The editor of the collected works, V. Reginin, displayed an unconscientious attitude toward the work entrusted to him; he included in the collection not the latest version of the works, but earlier ones which had been scrapped by the poet himself, taking no account of the fact that Bedny improved his work as time went on, and in a number of cases made corrections under the influence of Party criticism.

Party organizations are under obligation to improve their supervision of the work of local publishing houses, to delve deeply into their work and to keep a strict watch over the ideological content of books published.

PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACY IN THE ORIENT (Continued From Page 7)

The questions of the time and conditions of the appearance of the people's democratic system and the growing of the bourgeois democratic revolution into a socialist revolution were broached, but were not discussed adequately.

The discussion showed the immense interest of Soviet Orientalists in theoretical and practical questions of the national liberation movement in the Orient and revealed the

great significance of these questions for correct understanding of the character and prospects of the struggle for people's democracy in the countries of the Orient.

At the same time the discussion showed the necessity of further elaboration of a number of questions and in particular of profound study of the specific character of the situation in individual countries of the Orient, which is necessary to gain an understanding both of the characteristics and

stages of the struggle for people's democracy and of the character of the people's democratic system established as a result of the victory of the people in one or another country.

Scientific elaboration of these questions is one of the most important tasks of the Oriental Studies Institute of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences and other Oriental studies institutions.

(Continued From Page 21)

Competition between the imperialist powers is assuming thereby a sharper character since it is taking place in conditions of a contracted world capitalist market. The

problem is, states Business Week, "How the U.S.A., Britain, Western Germany, France and Japan, taken together, can find markets in a divided world."

There is no doubt that squabbling between

the imperialist plunderers for sources of raw materials and for markets will become increasingly sharper. That is the wolf-like law of capitalism.

DOMESTIC

FEATURE

FOREIGN

The Current Digest of the Soviet Press

Scholars and journalists have long encountered difficulty in obtaining current materials regarding the Soviet Union. They are peculiarly dependent upon following the Russian press closely for domestic developments, documents, statistics, indications of official attitudes and policies, and public declarations of the U. S. S. R.

To help meet this need, the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies, appointed by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council, has undertaken to publish this Current Digest of the Soviet Press.

SELECTION

The two most important Soviet newspapers, Pravda and Izvestia, are received by air mail. Their contents are utilized in the Current Digest as a general rule within approximately one month after the date of their publication in Moscow.

These two carry the highest authority among Soviet newspapers, and print most of the general news and information carried by the Soviet press as a whole. The more important items from these two papers are given in full in the Current Digest. Others are condensed, summarized or represented by headline and bibliographical reference.

The Current Digest also contains selections from approximately 40 other Soviet newspapers and magazines which are not usually received in the United States by air mail. Because of the necessary time lag, only material of special or lasting interest to persons engaged in the study of Soviet developments is reprinted from these papers and magazines.

QUARTERLY INDEX

All the material in each issue is grouped under subject matter headings, and subscribers receive a quarterly index to the Current Digest. The index also covers other translations of current Soviet materials and the contents of Soviet publications printed in English, and should thus provide a comprehensive guide to Soviet press material available in English.

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Since the Current Digest is intended to provide documentary materials, every effort is made to preserve the sense and spirit of the Russian text. Each item appearing in the Current Digest carries a reference to the Soviet publication in which it appeared, the date and the page. All items translated in full are designated by the notation (Complete text). The word (Condensed) indicates portions have been omitted; each such omission is shown by leaders [...], while the total number of words in the original, noted at the beginning of the item, enables the reader to gauge the extent of omissions.

All items marked (Complete text) or (Condensed) retain the exact phraseology of the original throughout. Those marked (Summary) may be restated for brevity's sake.

When the Russian text contains a quotation from English or a foreign language, the quoted matter is presented as translated from the Russian. When a quotation within the Russian text is incomplete, stars are used instead of leaders to show that the omission was made by the Russian author rather than by the translator.

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\$25.00 a year may be granted to persons associated with any sustaining institution or organization as faculty members, staff members or staff associates. These reduced-rate subscriptions must run concurrently with the sustaining subscription. Single copies of the Digest or Index are \$3.00 each.

All communications should be addressed to the Current Digest of the Soviet Press, 413 West 117th Street, New York 27, N.Y.

THE JOINT COMMITTEE
ON SLAVIC STUDIES

SOME PUBLICATIONS FROM WHICH TRANSLATIONS APPEAR

NEWSPAPERS

Gudok [Whistle], railroad daily.
Izvestia [News], government daily.
Komsomolskaya pravda [Young Communist League Truth], daily of Young Communist League of the Soviet Union.
Krasnaya zvezda [Red Star], Army daily.
Krasny flot [Red Fleet], Navy daily.
Literaturnaya gazeta [Literary Gazette], semiweekly of Soviet Writers' Union.
Moskovskaya pravda [Moscow Truth], Moscow city and province daily.
Pionerskaya pravda [Young Pioneer Truth], semiweekly for children.
Pravda [Truth], Communist Party daily.
Sotsialisticheskoye zemledeliye [Socialist Agriculture], Ministry of Agriculture daily.
Sovetskoye iskusstvo [Soviet Arts], semiweekly of Ministry of Cinematography, Committee on Affairs of the Arts and Committee on Affairs of Architecture.
Trud [Labor], daily of Central Council of Trade Unions.
Uchitelskaya gazeta [Teachers' Gazette], semiweekly of Union republic Ministries of Education and trade unions of educational workers.
Vechernyaya Moskva [Evening Moscow], Moscow city and province daily.
Vedomosti Verkhovnoy Soveta SSSR [Bulletin of U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet], weekly.

TRANSLITERATION

The transliteration system employed by the Current Digest is designed for the convenience of readers who do not know Russian. The aim is to approximate the Russian words as closely as possible without diacritical marks, superscripts or apostrophes.

The following transliteration table is used except when names have recognized English spellings (e.g., Tschaikowsky, Alexander):

а	а	к	к#	х	kh
б	б	л	л	ц	ts
в	в	м	м	ч	ch
г	г*	н	н	ш	sh
д	д	о	о	щ	shch
е	е**	п	п	ъ	(omit)##
ё	yo†	р	р	ы	y
ж	zh	с	с	ь	(omit)##
з	з	т	т	э	e
и	и	у	у	ю	yu†
й	it†	ф	f	я	ya††

* г = v in genitive endings ero (evo), oro (ovo).

** е = ye when initial and after ь, з and all vowels except н, or when preceded by vowel-consonant combinations as in Slavyanye.

† ё = o after ж and ш.

†† Combinations ий and иѣ = y.

кс = x in words using x in English forms (Maxim, Alexander).

ь and ъ before vowels are transliterated y.

‡ ю after н = iu.

†† я after н = ia; after и = a, as in Izvestia.

MAGAZINES

Bolshevik, Communist Party fortnightly.
Izvestia Akademii nauk SSSR [Journal of U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences], bimonthly, published in three separate volumes: Division of Economics and Law, Division of History and Philosophy, Division of Literature and Language.
Krokodil [Crocodile], fortnightly of humor and satire.
Kulturno-prosvetitel'naya rabota [Cultural-Educational Work], monthly dealing with adult education and indoctrination work.
Lektsii-broshury [Lecture Pamphlets], lectures published semiweekly by Society for Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge.
Nauka i zhizn [Science and Life], monthly popular science magazine published by Society for Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge.
Ogonyok [Flame], popular illustrated weekly.
Planovoye khozyaistvo [Planned Economy], monthly of State Planning Committee.
Poligraficheskoye proizvodstvo [Printing], monthly of Chief Administration of Printing, Publishing and Bookselling.
Professionalniye soyuzы [Trade Unions], monthly of Central Council of Trade Unions.
Semya i shkola [Family and School], monthly of Russian Academy of Pedagogical Sciences.
Slavyanye [Slavic World], Slavic Committee monthly.
Sotsialisticheskoye selskoye khozyaistvo [Socialist Agriculture], Ministry of Agriculture monthly.
Sovetskaya etnografiya [Soviet Ethnography], monthly.
Sovetskaya kniga [Soviet Book], bibliographical monthly of Academy of Sciences.
Sovetskaya muzyka [Soviet Music], monthly of Union of Soviet Composers and Committee on Affairs of the Arts.
Sovetskaya pedagogika [Soviet Education], monthly of Russian Republic Academy of Pedagogical Sciences.
Sovetskoye gosudarstvo i pravo [Soviet State and Law], monthly of Academy of Sciences' Law Institute and Institute of Juridical Sciences of Ministry of Justice.
Teatr [Theater], monthly of Soviet Writers' Union and Committee on Affairs of the Arts.
Vestnik Akademii nauk SSSR [Academy of Sciences Herald], monthly.
Voprosy ekonomiki [Problems of Economics], monthly of Academy of Sciences' Economics Institute.
Voprosy filosofii [Problems of Philosophy], thrice-yearly organ of Academy of Sciences' Philosophy Institute.
Voprosy istorii [Problems of History], monthly of Academy of Sciences' History Institute.
Vneshnyaya torgovlya [Foreign Trade], monthly of Ministry of Foreign Trade.
Zhurnal Moskovskoi Patriarkhii [Journal of Moscow Patriarchate], monthly of Moscow Patriarchate of Russian Orthodox Church.

Literary monthlies: { Novy mir [New World].
Oktyabr [October].
Znamya [Banner].
Zvezda [Star] (Leningrad).